The People's Press.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

TERMS:—Cash in Advance.

One copy one year.....$1.50
" " six months..... 75
" " three months..... 50

$2.00 when not paid till end of the year.

The People's Press.

VOL. XXVII. SALEM, N. C., SEPTEMBER 18, 1879. NO. 38.

JOB PRINTING.

THE PRESS JOB DEPARTMENT is supplied with all necessary material and is fully repared to do work with NEATNESS, DISPATCH and at the

VERY LOWEST PRICES.

Be sure to give us a trial before contracting with any one else.

Fate.

Oh eyes that mate with mine, of all the earth—
Dear, wistful eyes that mine have never seen!
I pray that ye may never look my way
Until my grave be green!

Oh hands that would have helped me in myneed!
That never would have thrust my own aside,
Oh, never may ye touch me till I lie
Too pale for pride!

Oh feet in listening for whose coming youth
Went by, while of its leaf-time came no bloom!
'Tis now too late for ye to come, till I
For happier hearts make room.

Oh lips that would have found my own most sweet
Of all sweet things that gladden God's dear earth!
Let the world part us until mine are cold
And dumb and little worth.

Oh heart of all hearts, that was meant for mine,
That somewhere wanderest weary for my sake!
Will some mysterious sorrow thrill thee through
The day that mine shall break?

Four-Leaf Clover.

Down among the orchard-grass,
A happy, careless rover,
Pretty little Margery
Goes hunting four-leaf clover.

Timid little Margery
Gives her searching over,
Startled by a shadow
Darkening the clover.

Kneeling down beside her,
Blossoms arching over,
Martin in the orchard-grass,
Goes hunting four-leaf clover.

Gazing in each other's eyes,
Searching is all over;
There's no longer any need
For hunting four-leaf clover.

THE GENTLEMAN on the LEFT.

'The gentleman on the left, Kate—do you know him? He has looked frequently toward you.'

'Has he?'

'Who is it?'

'I cannot tell. I have not seen him.'

'Suppose you look?'

'I prefer not. I came to see the play. Is not Helen Faucit superb?'

'So, so. I wish you would tell me who the gentleman on the left is. I am sure he knows you, and he is strikingly handsome.'

'At present the stage interests me. Besides, if men are rude enough to stare at strangers, there is no occasion for us to imitate them.'

'Your ladyship has no curiosity.'

'Not any; I exhausted it some time ago.'

Her ladyship was not telling the truth; she was intensely curious, but it pleased her at the time to pique the Honorable Selina Dorset. That strange sympathy which makes us instantly conscious of a familiar glance, even in a crowded building, had solicited her regard just as Selina had advised her of it. If she had not been asked to look toward her left, she would probably have done so; as it was, she resolutely avoided any movement in that direction.

The play was finished in a tumult of applause. Lady Kate Talbot forgot everything in her excitement, and as she stood up, flushed and trembling, she inadvertently turned toward the left.—Instantly she recognized a presence with which she ought to have been familiar enough.

The gentleman bowed with an extreme respect. Lady Kate acknowledged the courtesy in a manner too full of astonishment to be altogether gracious, and the elaborate politeness of the recognition was not softened by any glance implying a more tender intimacy than that of mere acquaintance.

My lady was silent all the way home, and for some reason Selina was not disposed to interrupt her reverie. It did not seem to be an unpleasant one.—Kate's face had a bright flush on it, and her eyes held in them a new light—a light that resembled what Selina would have called hope and love, if my lady had not been already married, and her destiny apparently settled.

'Selina, when you have got rid of all that satin and lace come to my room; I have something to say to you.'

She was speedily unrobed, and with her long black hair hanging loosely over her pretty dressing-gown, she sought my lady's room. Lady Talbot sat in a dream-like stillness, looking into the bright blaze on the hearth. She scarcely stirred as Selina took a large chair beside her, and scarcely smiled when she lifted one of her loosened curls and said, 'What exquisite hair you have, Kate! True golden.'

'Yes, it is beautiful. I know that, of course.'

'Of what are you thinking so intenly?'

'Of the gentleman on our left to-night.'

'Ah! Who is he? He seemed to know you.

'He ought to know me much better than he does. He is my husband, Lord Richard Talbot.'

'*Kate!*'

'It is true.'

'I thought he was in Africa, or Asia, or Europe, or somewhere at the end of the world.'

'He is now in England, it seems. I suppose he has just arrived. I have not seen him before.'

'Where is he staying, then?'

'I presume in the left wing of this mansion. I notice there are more lights than usual in it to-night. His apartments are there.'

'Now, Kate, do tell me all, dear. You know I love a romantic love affair, and I am sure this is one.'

'You were never more mistaken, Selina. There is no love at all in the affair. That is the secret of the whole position. I thought, as you were staying here this week, and might probably see or meet my lord, it was better to make all clear to you. People are so apt to associate wrong with things they do not understand.'

'To be sure, dear. I suppose Lord Richard and you have had a little disagreement. Now, if I could do anything toward a reconciliation I should be so happy, you know.'

'No, Selina, there has been no quarrel, and you can do nothing at all between us. I don't want you to try.—Just be kind enough to ignore the whole circumstance. Lord Richard and I understood each other nearly four years ago.'

'But it is not four years since you married.'

'Just four years—yesterday.'

'And my lord has been away'—

'Three years, eight months and eighteen days, as far as I know.'

'Well, this is a most extraordinary thing, and very, very sad, I must say.'

'It might easily have been much sadder. I am going to tell you the exact truth, and I rely upon your honor and discretion to keep the secret inviolable.

'My dear Kate, I would not name it for *worlds*.'

'Listen, then. One night, when I was scarcely seventeen years old, my father sent for me to his study. I had known for months that he was dying. He was the only creature that I had to love, and I loved him very tenderly. I must add, also, for it partly explains my conduct, that the idea of disobeying him in anything had never presented itself to me as a possibility. This night I found with him his life-long friend, the late Lord Talbot, and also the present lord, my husband. I was a shy, shrinking girl, without any knowledge of dress or society, and very timid and embarrassed in my manners. Then my father told me that it was necessary for the good of both houses that Richard Talbot and I should marry; that Richard had consented, and that I must meet a few friends in our private chapel at seven o'clock in the morning a week afterward. Of course these things were told me in a very gentle and considerate manner, and my dear father, with many loving kisses, begged me as a last favor to him to make no objections.'

'And what did Lord Richard say?'

'I glanced up at him. He stood near a window looking out over our fine old park, and when he felt my glance he colored deeply and bowed. Lord Talbot said, rather angrily, 'Richard, Miss Esher waits for you to speak.' Then Lord Richard turned toward me and said something, but in such a low voice that I did not catch its meaning. 'My son says you do him a great honor—*and pleasure*,' explained Lord Talbot, and he kissed me and led me toward the unwilling bridegroom.

"'Of course I ought to have hated him, Selina, but I did not. On the contrary, I fell desperately in love with him. Perhaps it would have been better for me if I had not. Richard read my heart in my face, and despised his easy conquest. As for me, I suffered in that week all the torturing suspense of a timid schoolgirl in love. I dressed myself in the best of my plain, unbecoming, childish toilets, and watched wearily every day for a visit from my promised husband; but I saw no more of him until our wedding morning. By this time some very rich clothing had arrived for me, and also a London maid; and I think, even then, my appearance was fair enough to have somewhat conciliated Richard Talbot. But he scarcely looked at me.—The ceremony was scrupulously and coldly performed, my father, aunt and governess being present on my side, and on Richard's his father and his three maiden sisters.

'I never saw my father alive again; he died the following week, and the mockery of our marriage festivities at Talbot castle was suspended at once in deference to my grief. Then we came to London, and my lord selected for his own use the left wing of this house, and politely placed at my entire disposal all the remaining apartments. I considered this as an intimation that I was not expected to intrude upon his quarters, and I scrupulously avoided every approach to them. I knew from the first that all attempts to win him would be useless, and indeed I felt too sorrowful and humiliated to try. During the few weeks we remained under one roof we seldom met, and I am afraid I did not make those rare interviews at all pleasant. I felt wronged and miserable, and my wan face and heavy eyes were only a reproach to him.'

'Oh, what a monster, Kate!'

'Not quite that, Selina. There were many excuses for him. One day I saw a paragraph in the *Times* saying that Lord Richard Talbot intended to accompany a scientific exploring party whose destination was Central Asia. I instantly sent and asked my husband for an interview. I had intended dressing myself with care for the meeting, and making one last effort to win the kindly regard, at least, of one whom I still could not help loving. But some unfortunate fatality always attended our meetings, and I never could do myself justice in his presence. He answered my request at once. I suppose he did so out of respect and kindness; but the consequence was, he found me in an unbecoming dishabille, and with my face and eyes red and swollen with weeping.

'I felt mortified at a prompt attention so mal-apropos, and my manner, instead of being winning and conciliating, was cold and unprepossessing. I did not rise from the sofa on which I had been sobbing, and he made no attempt to sit down beside me or to comfort me.

'I pointed to the paragraph and asked if it was true.

"'Yes, Lady Talbot,' he said, a little sadly and proudly; 'I shall relieve you of my presence in a few days. I intended Writwell to call on you to-day with a draft of the provisions I have made for your comfort.'

'I could make no answer. I had thought of many kind things to say; but now, in his presence, I was only fretful and dumb. He looked at me almost with pity, and said, in a low voice, 'Kate, we have both been sacrificed to a necessity involving many beside ourselves. I am trying to make what reparation is possible. I shall leave you unrestricted use of three-fourths of my income. I desire you to make your life as gay and pleasant as you possibly can. I have no fear for the honor of our name in your hands, and I trust it and all else to you without a doubt. If you would try and learn to make some excuse for my hard position I shall be grateful; perhaps when you are not in constant fear of meeting me, this lesson may not be so hard.'

'And I could not say a word in reply. I just lay sobbing like a child among the cushions. Then he lifted my hand and kissed it, and I knew he was gone.'

'And now, Kate, that you have become the most brilliant woman in England, what do you intend to do?'

'Who knows? I have such a contrary streak in my nature. I always do the thing I do not want to do.'

Certainly it seemed like it; for, in spite of her confession, when Lord Talbot sent, the next morning, to request an interview, Kate regretted that she had a prior engagement; but hoped to meet Lord Talbot at the Duchess of Clifford's that night.

My lord bit his lips angrily, but nevertheless he had been so struck with his wife's brilliant beauty that he determined to keep the engagement.

She did not meet him with sobs this time. The center of an admiring throng, she spoke to him with an ease and nonchalance that would have indicated to a stranger the most usual and commonplace of acquaintanceships. He tried to draw her into a confidential mood, but she said, smilingly, 'My lord, the world supposes us to have already congratulated each other; we need not undeceive it.'

She kept strictly at the distance he himself had arranged four years ago. It was evident that if he would approach any nearer to his beautiful but long-neglected wife, he must humble himself to do so. Why should he not? In Lord Talbot's mind the reasons against it had dwindled down to one. But this was a formidable one. It was his valet. This man had known all his master's matrimonial troubles, and in his own way sympathized with them. He was bitterly averse to Lord Talbot's making any concessions to my lady. One night, however, he received a profound shock.

'Simmons,' said Lord Talbot, very decidedly, 'go and ask Lady Talbot if she will do me the honor to receive a visit from me.'

My lady would be delighted. She was in an exquisite costume, and condescended to exhibit for his pleasure all her most bewildering moods. It was with great reluctance he left her after a two-hours' visit. My lady had no other engagement, and he quite forgot the one he had made to be present at the Marquis of Stair's wine party.

The following week my lady received every morning a basket of wonderful flowers, and a little note with them containing a hope that she was in good health.

One morning she was compelled to say that she was not very well, and Lord Talbot was so concerned that he sent Simmons to ask if he might be permitted to eat breakfast with her. My lady was graciously willing, and Lord Richard was quite excited by the permission. He changed his morning gown and cravat several times, quite regardless of Simmons' peculiar face, and, with many misgivings as to his appearance, sat down opposite the lovely little lady in her pale blue satin and cashmere and white laces.

It was a charming breakfast, and during it the infatuated husband could not help saying a great many very sweet and flattering things. Kate parried them very prettily. 'It is well,' she said, 'that no one hears us. If we were not married they would think we were making love.'

'And if we are married, Kate, why not make love, dear? We had no opportunity before we were married.'

'Ah, Richard, in fashionable life we should make ourselves ridiculous.—Every one says that now our behavior is irreproachable. I should have dearly liked it when I was only a shy, awkward country girl; but now, my lord, we should be laughed at.'

'Then, Kate, let us be laughed at. I for one am longing for it—lying for it. If 'Time shall run back and fetch the age of gold,' why not love? Let us go back four whole years and a half. Will you, Kate?—dearest, sweetest Kate?'

'We should have to run away to the country, Richard. And now I think of it, I have not been at Esher since we—were—married—love.'

When such a conversation as this was prolonged for five hours, it was little wonder that my lord's valet and my lady's maid received orders to pack valises and trunks, or that the next day Esher Hall was in a happy tumult of preparation.

Love comes better late than never, and Lady Kate always told herself that she never could have been as happy in those sweet old gardens with her lover as she was with her husband. Probably they were both as perfectly satisfied as it is possible for human love to be; for, greatly to the amazement of the fashionable world, they not only spent the whole summer alone in their country home, but actually, when they came back to London, had the courage to appear, in the very height of the season, in the same box at the opera.

'Really, Kate,' says Miss Selina, 'I never was so astonished. The gentleman on your left'—

'Is always on my right now, dear. He will never be in the opposition again.'—*Harper's Weekly.*

Disadvantages of Living Over a Mine.

On Tuesday the residents of Park Hill, a suburb of Scranton, Pa., were startled by a sudden sinking of their houses, followed by a loud rumbling noise in the mine beneath. With great alarm they rushed into the streets, many mothers in their flight leaving their children behind them in the shaking houses. The cause of the commotion was the giving way of the roof in an abandoned part of the Bellevale mine, which over a year ago was the scene of a similar catastrophe. The cave-in covers an area of an acre and a half.—Large fissures have appeared in a brickyard owned by the Lackawanna Iron and Coal company, and it is feared that many piles of brick will sink into the ground. The residence of the superintendent has sunk over five feet. Three other houses owned by miners have been thrown from their foundations, and the gardens are streaked with fissures, while in many spots the tops of fruit trees are flush with the ground. The wells on all sides were dried up. Terror reigns in the neighborhood, and many families have sought refuge in other sections, dreading to remain in their houses.

In London a policeman must not wear a moustache or a beard. The policemen of that city don't like the rule and are writing indignant letters to the papers about it.

Romance versus Reality.

Yesterday, in coming up the road, writes a traveler in Dakota, I witnessed a scene which, to a 'States man,' could not but have a melancholy, though romantic, aspect. There was a bridal couple aboard the train. He was a pleasant, intelligent-appearing young man, with evidence of a farm training and a fair education. She was as fair as Maud Muller the day the Judge met her in the fabled field; of evidently far superior training to her sturdy consort, she was one of the loveliest and brightest and gayest brunettes one may meet in years of long-extended jaunts. She had a bandbox, evidently containing her summer hat; a guitar carefully wrapped in an embroidered bag of a workmanship so exquisite as to surely have been her own; a music roll, a shawl strap incasing two or three of the latest novels, and all the miscellaneous sachels and bundles with which the average young lady possesses herself on a pilgrimage to the seashore or on a tour to Aunt Betsey's among the rural hills. The brakeman hoarsely called, 'Fourteenth Siding.'—There was not a building in sight save the one-roomed six by ten shanty barracoon of the switchman, and the eye lost itself trying to fathom the dreary beyond. This was the stopping place for the bride and her groom. He was taking her to his new home, fifty miles back on the plains; but there was no one to meet them as expected, and the thread-like trail disappeared over the horizon, five miles away, with no sign of greeting team. It seemed like a dark revelation to the poor girl; it was the first test of devotion to her husband—and a severe one. On being lifted down from the car steps she gazed around in the utmost dismay; then, with a quick, beseeching glance into the young man's face, down which sympathetic tears were streaming, despite his evidently brave resolutions, the bride of the plains sank into his arms and sobbed aloud. The scene told its own melancholy story, and visibly affected the hundred or more spectators who had crowded to the platforms, as usual upon all occasions of leaving a passenger on a siding. Let us hope that the messengers from that far-away home finally reached 'Fourteenth Siding,' and that a husband's love may soon be an all-sufficient solace for that city-bred bride so suddenly transported to the treeless wilds of Dakota.

The Month of September.

The anniversaries of September are quite in harmony with the stormy season of the equinox, being for the most part of a very warlike character. The 1st witnessed General Sherman's occupation of Atlanta. The 31 was a prominent day in the life of Oliver Cromwell, as that of his birth, of his two great victories at Worcester and Dunbar, and, finally, of his death. The 6th witnessed the capture by Lord Peterborough, in 1705, with a handful of men, of the strong Spanish fortress of Monjuich, till then believed impregnable. On the 8th, the capture of the Malakoff Tower by the French sealed the fate of Sebastopol, within a few days of the anniversary of their first landing the year before. The same day, by a curious coincidence, decided the fate of Moscow, in 1812, by Marshal Kutuzoff's retreat after the battle of Borodino, which was fought on the 7th. Frederick the Great's capture of Dresden, in 1756, occurred on the 10th. The 20th has had the two-fold renown of the battle of Valmy, in 1792—which changed the history of Europe by checking the Austro-Prussian invasion of France—and that of the Alma, in 1854. The 23d is memorable for Paul Jones' capture of the British ship Serapis, in 1779, after one of the hardest fights on record. The 28th witnessed the investment of Yorktown by the Americans, in 1781, which brought about the surrender of Lord Cornwallis in the ensuing month. In addition to all these, this warlike month can reckon on its list the British defeat at Stillwater (1777) and at Eutaw Springs, (1781,) the memorable 'September massacres' of the French Revolution, several of Wellington's hardest battles in the Pyrenees, (1813,) Marshal Ney's defeat at Dennewitz in the same year, the battles of Antietam, Chickamauga and Winchester, together with Napoleon III.'s capture at Sedan, and the consequent fall of the Second Empire.

A Southern Editor on New England.

In a letter from Block Island to his paper, the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, Henry Watterson writes as follows of the New Englanders: There is one thing which has impressed me, unexpectedly as it were, in the excursions which I have made from this lovely little island to points of note and interest along the New England coast. I knew the people to be well-to-do, but never before have I been so struck by the vast aggregation of wealth. New England is 300 years old. Its people were not, perhaps, originally more thrifty than the early settlers of Virginia and the Carolinas. But they happened to pick a hard soil, and to encounter long winters. They were obliged to work and to store up. Thus the habit of labor and the process of accumulation began. These have continued ever since. On the Southern seaboard short winters and an easy soil produced the opposite results; and the negro greatly assisted them. Slavery being gone, and time having worn the soil of the South down to a sort of equality with that of New England, may we hope that the newly-developed necessities will create a new character, and, in its order, bring up the lost average of our once more prosperous section? I fear not. The New Englander has a prodigious start, and, as John Happy used to say, 'A start's a start.' There is no reason why New London, for example, should not be as great a city as New York, except that it isn't. Norfolk has advantages over either, yet, as long as our greatest city is a sea-port, New York will be our greatest city, and that means for all time; for, struggle as the inland may, it can never overcome the disproportion which this amazing city holds over all the other commercial capitals of the world, London not excepted. We never had a great deal of ready money in the South, and what we had we squandered. We had plenty of fun, debts and niggers; we went in for glory; and for fifty years we paid tribute to these people, as we are doing now.

A Spiritualistic Seance.

A reporter describes his visit to a Spiritualist gathering at Lake Pleasant, Mass: Promptly at eight o'clock the door was closed and fastened, and Mr. Eddy seated himself in one of three chairs in front of the cabinet. A gentleman was selected from among the audience, and seated at Mr. Eddy's right. A lady sat next to the gentleman. By request the latter bared his left arm, which Mr. Eddy grasped in both his hands. A portion of the curtain was then drawn over Eddy and the gentleman referred to, leaving the lady's hand and the gentleman's right hand bare, for the purpose, as Eddy expressed it, of forming a negative and positive current.

The lights were then turned up and a venerable musician commenced sawing away vigorously on a time-worn violin, and soon a distinct sound became audible from behind the curtain; a guitar was being tuned, and soon an accompaniment was played by invisible power to the time of the violin. The violin ceased, the music of the guitar continued, and all at once the instrument was thrust out from under the curtain between the feet of Eddy and the gentleman near him, the music still continuing. Amazement was depicted on the faces of the audience. Soon a finely-shaped hand was thrust from between the folds of the curtain, and waved back and forth at the audience; bells rang, the guitar vanished and was next seen sailing about over the curtain; an iron ring was thrown into the cabinet. Soon Eddy uttered a suppressed cry, the curtain was cast aside, when, lo! nothing was visible. Eddy wore the ring on his arm, and the gentleman by whom he sat swears Eddy did not let go of his arm once during the sceance, and an examination showed the ring to be solid and free of springs. No one found trap-doors or panels behind the curtain, and a thorough search for such was made. The sceance was brief, but nevertheless remarkable.

A People but Little Known.

The Albanians, who have just sent a deputation to Constantinople to ask the Turkish government for the privilege of home rule, are little known to travelers, and are in many respects a very peculiar people. They are much in earnest in their protest against the proposed transfer of a portion of their country to Greece, and if the transfer be made will not be likely to submit to it tamely.—They number about 2,000,000, and call themselves Skypetars. They are not to be confounded with the Albani who live on the Caspian sea; they are descendants of the ancient Illyrians, mixed with Greeks and Slavs; are half civilized mountaineers, generous to their friends and vindictive to their foes. Continually under arms, they are rather robbers and pirates than cattle raisers and agriculturists, as they assume to be. Many serve as mercenaries, and these are the best soldiers in the Turkish army. They were once all Christians; but after the death of their last chief, George Castriolo, surnamed Scanderberg, and their conquest by the Turks, most of them embraced Mohammedanism, and, with the true spirit of conversion, cruelly and perfidiously persecuted such of the tribes as remained true to the old faith. The steep valleys of the Acheron in the south, forming the district of Suli, are occupied by a powerful tribe, the Suliotes, who till their fields sword in hand, and conceal their gathered harvests in the earth. They made themselves famous by their long and spirited resistance to Ali Pasha. The Albanians are all believers in and executors of the law of retaliation, even exceeding the Corsicans in this. An assassin is slain by the kinsmen or friends of the victim. If they cannot find him, they kill his father, his son, his brother or his cousin. Adultery bears the same penalty as assassination. If a betrotked girl jilts her lover he is privileged to kill any member of her family. Hospitality is sacred. A man who wounds or slays his guest is driven from his tribe, and all communication with his family is interdicted. He who kills a woman is forever dishonored, all his relatives being designated as woman-slayers.

Gayety at the Seashore.

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Stevens, of New York, gave an elaborate entertainment, which has never been equaled in Newport. Connected with the house a mammoth pavilion was arranged. This was divided into two apartments, the first being a perfect Japanese parlor, the ground being covered with Turkish rugs. The tent was lined with Turkey red, with Japanese panels and pictures. This led into the other apartment, which was seventy-five feet in diameter, and which was floored over for the occasion. This apartment represented sunset. Gauze of every hue was brought into use, and it was trimmed with gilt to match. In the south end, where the orchestra was located, was a bridge of real ice, and between the cakes strings of smilax and flowers, together with seagulls and other birds, were seen. A calcium light at intervals threw its varied rays upon the smoking ice, presenting a magnificent spectacle. This apartment was used for dancing. The scene at midnight was one of great brilliancy. Nearly four hundred of the leading summer residents were present. The floral display was of the finest. Hundreds of choice tropical plants were placed in every available nook and corner of both apartments. In the middle of the main pavilion, around the center pole, was a mammoth cave profusely gilded, and which contained 160 birds of every description, from a peacock in full plumage to an English sparrow.

Don't Fret.

One fretter can destroy the peace of a family, can destroy the harmony of neighborhoods, can unsettle the councils of cities and hinder the legislation of nations. He who frets is never the one who mends, who heals, who repairs evil; more, he discourages, enfeebles, and too often disables those around him, who, but for the gloom and depression of his company, would do good work and keep up brave cheer. The effect upon a sensitive person in the mere neighborhood of a fretter is indescribable. It is to the soul what a cold, icy mist is to the body—more chilling than the bitterest storm. And when the fretter is one who is beloved, then the misery of it becomes indeed insupportable.

Young America.

A writer from one of the fashionable watering places gives this sketch of Young America of to-day as represented by the sons of the rich: I strolled into the billiard room of one of the largest hotels after dinner, and there, gathered around the pool table, found five or six boys, the oldest of whom could not have been more than fourteen years, and the youngest not more than ten. The game was a good one; in fact, the youngsters were much better players than would often be found in a Baltimore billiard room. There was one little fellow, about twelve years old, whom his companions called 'Price,' who was decidedly the best player, and frequently he would make the most difficult shots, instead of playing the easier ones. An occasion of this kind presenting itself, one of the scions of a 'rich,' if not necessarily a 'noble house,' offered to bet a dollar that Price could not make it. With the cool and collected air of an habitue of a race track, the boy laid down his cue, produced his Russia leather pocketbook, and after quietly offering to make it $2 (which was refused), passed his money to one of the young gentlemen who had volunteered to act as stakeholder, and the other boy having done likewise, the amateur sport carefully measured his angles and successfully pocketed the ball, amidst the applause of his companions and the twenty or thirty gentlemen who had gathered round. With the greatest sang froid the lad took his winnings, and not oblivious to the courtesy which is always expected amongst gentlemen who win a wager, invited his party to take a drink. The beverages, it is gratifying to state, were but lemonade, and although touched up with a little claret wine, were harmless. The game being ended, the boys produced cigarettes, with the exception of one or two who smoked cigars, and strolled along the piazza toward the ball room. Your correspondent followed them, and in a few minutes saw them mingling with the pretty, innocent little girls, and conducting them with much gallantry and self-possession through the intricacies of the lanciers and quadrille. After the dance the young miss and beau promenaded the piazza and passed through all the tactics of what, if a few years more had been added to their age, would be called flirtation. Again, Young America makes himself prominent behind a high-stepping nag, which draws his 'dogcart' along the avenue at a rapid pace. In his dress the child apes the parent or older brother; his clothes are cut in the same style, he wears the same pattern stand-up collar, and sports his 'Punjaub' scarf and fancy scarfpin. His hat is the same fashion Derby, and his seal ring looks as large and conspicuous as that on any fashionable man about town.

The Spelling Reform.

Prof. T. R. Lounsbury, of Yale College, writing in *Scribner* of the demand for reform in the spelling of English words, remarks: Doubtless there has been for a long time a wide dissatisfaction with the existing state of things, although it has found little audible expression. To this dissatisfaction a powerful impulse has been given by the study of our speech in its earlier forms, a study which has made its most rapid progress during the few years just past. The principal objections which prejudice opposes to change have their force almost wholly destroyed, when the facts of language are brought directly home to the attention. Shrines upon which ignorance conferred sanctity, and to which stupidity bowed with unquestioning adoration, have been utterly and instantaneously demolished by the remorseless iconoclasm of early English scholarship. Moreover, the character of the advocates of reform is something that of itself makes an impression. To the opinions expressed by them, their abilities and attainments may not be sufficient to command assent; but they are sufficient to impose respect. There is an uneasy consciousness in the minds of those most opposed to change that it is no longer quite safe to indulge in that contemptuous treatment of the subject which a short time ago was the only argument. A reform which numbers among its advocates every living linguistic scholar of any eminence whatever, which in addition includes every one who has made the scientific study of English a specialty, may be inexpedient, may be impracticable, may be even harmful; but it cannot well be demolished by brief editorials, nor supercilliously thrust aside with an air of jaunty superiority. If the question is to be argued at all, it must now be argued on its merits. In such a discussion it will be found that the favorers of change, whether unreasonable in their expectations or not, know precisely what they are talking about; and this is a charge that can rarely be brought against their opponents.

Who Originated the Idea.

One day there was a great loss to one of the banks by means of a raised check reported in New York, and the reporters of the *Sun* were busy writing out their facts about it. One of them stopped a moment to say in a chatty way that if the bankers would cut into the cheeks the amount for which each check was drawn, a raised check would be an impossible thing. The managing editor overheard the remark. 'Mr. Blank,' he said, 'when you get through write a letter to the editor of the *Sun* giving that idea.' It was done, and the letter was printed the next morning containing the suggestion that the amount of each check should be cut into it to prevent any alterstion. A few nights afterward a spruce young man came in, and, scattering around some blank checks with numbers cut through them, as is now common, said: 'I am much obliged for that idea; it's going to be worth $10,000 to me.' The reporter who originated it is still laboring by the week.

A gray hair was espied among the raven locks of a charming young lady.—'Oh, pray, pull it out,' she exclaimed. 'If I pull it out ten more will come to the funeral, 'replied the one who made the unwelcome discovery. 'Pluck it out, nevertheless,' said the dark-haired damsel; 'it's no consequence how many come to the funeral, provided they all come in black.'

ITEMS OF GENERAL INTEREST.

There are 206 newspapers in Texas.

Water is $1 a barrel in Bellville, Nev.

Cistern water $2.25 per barrel at Corpus Christi, Texas.

The annual revenue on matches in this country amounts to $3,000,000.

Senator Hill, of Georgia, looks ten years younger, having shaved off his beard.

The sergeant-at-arms of the British House of Commons has held his office for forty-three years.

One of the big Coney Island caravansaries employs 730 waiters, has 960 tables for dining, and feeds 32,600 people a day.

Germany insists on the legal recognition of the German land purchases in the Fiji islands, which has hitherto been refused by the colonial authorities.

George Monro, publisher of cheap periodicals in New York, has endowed a Halifax college with $2,000 annually to support a professorship of physics.

New York State's superintendent of insurance has been investigating the affairs of numerous companies, and unearthed several defalcations committed by officers of high standing.

The United States consul at Leipsic, Germany, says the market is filled with bungling imitations of American machinery, and that consequently the demand for our labor-saving inventions is falling off.

The oat crop of Illinois this year amounts to 54,664,569 bushels, grown on 1,631,139 acres, an average of thirty-three and a-half bushels per acre. The total value of the crop is estimated at $12,000,000.

Bob McCorkle, lately hanged at Taylorville, N. C., was one of the few murderers who did not feel sure of going from the scaffold direct to Heaven. 'Kind friends,' were his last words, 'remember me in your prayers to-night, for I don't know where I'll be.'

Our consul at Geneva warns shippers of smoked and cured meats to Switzerland to forward only first-class articles, as the authorities, alarmed at the immense trade in American meats, which injures their home traffic, are endeavoring to find cause to prohibit the shipments.

The New York papers are filled with appeals from poor persons in all sections of the country who have been induced to invest in stocks by the allnring advertisements of so-called bankers, who hold out pretended means of easy enrichment. The schemss are so adroit as not to be liable in the eyes of the authorities.

That the attempt of the government in providing means of investment for the saving poor in issuing the four per cent. certificates was not a success, is evidenced by the fact that of the $40,-012,750 put forth, $35,323,550 have been converted into four per cent. bonds, which shows the certificates were bought by speculators.

The Massachusetts Quakers declined an invitation to participate in the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of a Puritanical church, on the ground that their Quaker forefathers declined to acknowledge any of the Puritan churches as churches of Christ, owing to their not 'dealing justly and with love of mercy' in their intercourse with the Indians, and did not follow the golden rule.

The Hualupai Indians, of Northern Arizona, numbering about 1,000 persons, are in a starving condition and have applied to army officers for food. The Indian bureau has requested the secretary of war to direct rations of meat and flour to be issued to them temporarily. The Hualupais are a non-reservation band of Indians, who have heretofore subsisted upon acorns, wild seeds and some little corn which they raised.

It is thought that before long the cotton mills in New England will be built with one story. The advantages claimed are increased safety, convenience, and higher speed for machinery. A gingham company has tried the experiment, and finds that a building of that description, covering about an acre, cost $23,000, and saved in gas alone a sum equal to the interest on the cost of the building, and obtained an increased speed of twelve per cent.

A Canadian firm has adopted the following novel method of ridding their store of flies: While the store is closed on Sunday, they burn a quantity of brimstone in their windows, and the fumes arising from it suffocate all the flies that go near to the window to be near the light. Fully three pints of dead flies are found in the window every Monday morning. As they are very thick this season this mode of getting rid of them is very effectual.

The recent quick passages across the Atlantic are explained by the fact that when a new steamer is built she is crowded to her utmost capacities, without regard to expense, during the first few trips to make a record for speed, in order to induce passengers to take passage by the line owning her. The steamer Arizona on her recent fast trips burned 160 tons of coal a day, while in making an ordinary voyage only half that amount would be consumed.

Indians travel free all along the route of the Central Pacific railroad, and the following reason is given by the Reno *Gazette:* Shortly after the road came into operation it is related that a washout occurred near its eastern end. An Indian saw the trouble and comprehended the danger to the coming train. He ran five miles up the track, stopped the train and saved the passengers. When Crocker heard of the occurrence he issued an order that Indians should thereafter travel free on the Central Pacific.

During the Franco-Prussian war there existed among both German and French soldiers a belief that gold coins, or other of that articles precious metal, carried about the person would ward off bullets; and there was manifested a great weakness for such charms, notwithstanding the advice of surgeons that it was safer for the soldier to have his body and clothes free from all hard substances, such as coins, pocket-knives, rings, lockets, etc., a wound from a bullet not being nearly so dangerous as one caused by the driving into the body of such articles as the above.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 18, 1879.

$1.50.

From and after June 1st, the terms of the PRESS will be ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS, to all new subscribers, who pay *in advance*. To subscribers who do not pay in advance the price is two dollars.

MEMPHIS.—Nineteen new cases of fever and ten deaths on Monday.

Peter M. Hale, Esq., will commence in October, the publication of a Democratic paper in Raleigh, to be called *Hale's Weekly*. Prospectus next week.

YADKINVILLE RAILROAD.—There was a large gathering of people at Yadkinville in the interest of the Statesville and Mt. Airy Railroad, according to appointment. The object of the meeting was to secure subscriptions from Yadkin county. The proposition is that Yadkin shall agree to subscribe $50,000, and Iredell $60,000.

JUDGE GILMER.—Governor Jarvis has appointed Col. John A. Gilmer, of Greensboro, Judge of the 5th District, in place of Judge Kerr, deceased.

Col. Gilmer is well known, having practiced in the courts of this section for a number of years. So far as we know, the appointment gives general satisfaction.

Hon. John Manning, Thomas Ruffin, Esq., Col. Scales and Gen. Scott, were prominently mentioned, previous to the appointment.

FARMINGTON, DAVIE COUNTY.—F. M. Johnson has one of the finest dwellings in Davie county about completed. A. W. Ellis & Co. have erected a new steam saw mill at this place. C. F. Bahnson is preparing to build a fine dwelling. Glad to see our Farmington friends prospering.

THE BREADSTUFF MARKET.—New York dates of the 13th report flour as showing an increased activity, for common and medium grades, at advancing prices, and the higher grades show more firmness.

News Summary.

Jay Gould, of New York, has contributed $10,000 to the Howard Association at Memphis, for the benefit of the yellow fever sufferers.——Germany sent $600,000 in gold to this country, Friday. France also sent twenty-eight million francs worth of French gold.——The Greenback Labor Convention nominated B. F. Butler, of Massachusetts, for Governor.——Diphtheria is assuming a very malignant form in Greensboro. Neither is Salisbury yet exempt from the disease.——Two persons have recently been arrested in New York charged with the forging of $100,000 check.——One mail brings the statement that Spain will send no more troops to Cuba, and then again we see that Spain has ordered 18,000 men there.——The Afghanistan war is by no means over. Since the massacre of some fifty British, who were overpowered by the Afghans, and all killed, more English troops are being forwarded. It is stated that some two hundred and ten Afghans were killed before the small number of British were overpowered by brute force.——It is said that money did the thing in Maine, as it will do nearly everywhere when used.——Gov. Robinson has been renominated for election by the Democratic party of New York.——Governor Jarvis has commuted the death sentences of Alex. M. Bradwell, white, and Thomas Roseboro, colored, in jail at Statesville, for burglary, to penal servitude for life.——Twenty-three new cases in all at Memphis on the 13th; for the week 132; total cases to date 1,136; total number of deaths for the week 40.——A *News* special from Rio Grande city reports that small pox is epidemic in New Mexico, fifteen deaths having occurred in one day. The disease has reached Rome, Texas, where ten children have died from it.——The report of the commissioner of education shows that the annual expense *per capita* for public school pupils is lowest in North Carolina, being $1.39. The highest cost *per capita* is in the Cherokee tribe, Indian Territory, where it reaches $36.

FOR THE PRESS.

The Roads.

FARMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 8, 1879.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Will you be so kind as to call the attention of the road over-seers of Forsyth county to the 83d chapter of public laws of 1878 and '79, and let them see whether the *mud holes* on the Clemmonsville road are in accordance with said laws. If they are not, why are they there? and whose business is it? The Grand Jury's, I presume. I hope that the laws in regard to the public roads in Forsyth county will be rigidly enforced. Everybody who brings produce to market is greatly interested in good roads. Let us have them.

A WAGONER.

Our correspondent is right. Good roads help the business of a town wonderfully. We have endeavored to secure good roads from the Clemmonsville and Shallowford roads to Salem, but interest clashed, and consequently we have nothing to boast of in the line of roads. We hope that every exertion will be made to secure the road leading over the paper mill dam, as it seems to be the only one which can be had.

HOUSE WARMING.—At the Charlotte *Observer's* house warming, about 200 of that very ably conducted paper's friends and patrons, composed of the substantial business men of Charlotte, responded to the invitation of the proprietor, Chas. R. Jones, Esq., to assemble in his new office, on Saturday evening last, to attend the house warming. The object was to thank the friends and patrons of the paper for the support and encouragement it has received under the present management.

Mrs. Potts, who undertook the job of walking from Philadelphia to New Orleans, for a wager, passed through Charlotte, Salisbury and Greensboro last week, on her return to Philadelphia.

The Recent Elections.

As predicted some weeks since, the election in Maine has but little encouragement to either party. The Republicans seem to be greatly disappointed. The rural press roll out their cannon and blaze away, but it is like the school boy's whistle, only to keep their courage up. The Democrats do not get any comfort out of the result, and seem to care but little about the matter. The Grant Republicans seem to be pleased, thinking that it wipes out Blaine from the list of Presidential candidates, upon the principle that a man who has not strength enough to carry his own State should not expect anything at the national Convention.

"The people who want Grant for a third term seem to be pleased with the result in Maine. They say that it not only removes Blaine from the field as a candidate, but it helps to prove, what they have all along said, that Grant was the only man in the party who could just at this time unite the party on the one great issue and rally it to victory. They express themselves as firmly of the belief that the Maine election shows to the Republicans that there is only one way in which to win back their men who have gone over to the Greenbackers, and that is by giving them Grant as a Presidential nominee."

The success of the Republicans in Maine, but for the strength of the coalition there a year ago of Greenbackers and Democrats, would have been a foregone conclusion. As it was, it was most probable. Maine has been for years one of the strongest and most uncompromising Republican States, and in regaining what it lost by the Greenback vote last year its recovers its old prestige, but adds nothing to its strength, though giving promise of an increased Republican delegation in Congress at the next election.

The result in California was in doubt for some time, on account of the mixed issues, which divided the parties. The Democrats were the cause of their own defeat, as by going after strange gods, led by mal-contents, who failed to secure what they imagined was due them. This indirectly aided the Republicans. An exchange remarks:

"But if the Democrats who went astray have learned by their defeat that it is better to stand by their party and by the doctrines that made it a power for so many years, the lesson they have received will not be dearly bought by them. The securing of an entire Republican congressional delegation in California is most important to that party, and is very significant as to the future. As remarked by a contemporary, the Democrats, 'having allowed their opponents to elect the congressional delegation in California, they are now compelled to rely upon the popular vote for success in the next Presidential election, because, with California sending a Republican delegation, the House, voting by States, is evenly divided; or rather it is Republican, unless Representative De La Matyr, Greenbacker, should choose to cast his vote for a Democrat, in which case he would make a tie.'"

Industrial Exposition.

The seventh annual industrial exposition opened in Cincinnati on the 10th. Thousands of people from all points in Ohio and neighboring States were present, and the scene presented by the streets that morning was very bright and animated; the buildings everywhere being decorated with flags, flowers and evergreens. The Governors of Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, accompanied by their staffs, were present, as well as President Hayes, Gen. Sherman and Lieutenant-General Sheridan. The formal opening ceremonies took place at the exposition building this afternoon, and consisted of an opening address by Gov. Bishop, an address of welcome by President Pendleton, of the Exposition Board, and remarks by President Hayes.

From the Cincinnati *Times*, we clip the following:

Several who have been turned away for want of space came anyhow notably Mr. C. A. Hege, of North Carolina, who virtually threw bricks at the commissioners, for when they sent his machine back he came right along with it all the same, and together with other brick makers occupies the space between the main building and the north wing. He, with T. L. Smith, exhibiting a tobacco roller, are the only representatives of the North State, but they intend to hold their own.

We learn that Wm. A. Reich and Cicero Tise arrived and entered their churns and egg-beater.

New York State Democratic Convention.

SYRACUSE, September 11.—The platform of the Democratic State Convention, adopted to-day, re-asserts principles of popular liberty laid down by the founders of the Republic, holds to the Constitution and rights of States under the Constitution, and opposes the tendencies of the republican party to centralization and consolidation. It declares this republic is a nation to the extent and for purposes defined in the Constitution, but that the Democrats will resist all attempts to transform it into an empire. It deprecates the efforts of the Republican managers to revive sectional feuds. It demands honest count, and says that never again, by fraud or force, shall the popular will be set aside to gratify unscrupulous partisans. It condemns the use of Federal patronage to influence elections, and expresses shame and sorrow at the disgraceful repudiation of all professions of civil service reform by the executive and its supporters.

It favors gold and silver as the constitutional money of the country but condemns the speculative methods of the present Secretary of the Treasury; favoritism shown by him to particular banks and syndicates and extravagance permitted in connection with his refunding schemes. It condemns the action of the President and Republicans with regard to questions debated in the extra session, and declares that the Democrats will continue to uphold the system of untrammeled suffrage, absolutely free from federal force or supervision.

New York shipped, during the first half of 1879, 3,112,031 bushels of corn, and 5,546,686 bushels of wheat, against 3,139,259 of corn and 3,279,544 of wheat for the corresponding months of 1878. Baltimore shipped of corn 1,299,049 bushels and of wheat 3,952,547 bushels, against 1,157,821 of corn and 1,404,112 of wheat, in 1878. This shows large increase in the wheat shipments.

SENATOR THURMAN SPEAKS.

He Opens the Campaign for the Democracy in Ohio.

Senator Thurman delivered his first speech during the present campaign, before a large audience, at Columbus, Ohio, Saturday evening. He discussed exhaustedly all the issues of the campaign. Speaking of State rights, he said that according to the highest authority, "the rights of the States are as indestructible, if our system of Government be preserved, as are the rights of the federal government; that the one is just as sacred as the other, and that he who assails the plain rights of the States is just as much an ememy of our system of free institutions as is he who assails the just powers of the federal government. Indeed, so sensitive upon this subject were our forefathers that within less than two years after the organization of the federal government, ten articles of amendment to the constitution were adopted, every one of which was intended to limit the powers or the possible pretensions of that government. The high tariff protectionists and the seekers of subsidies alike desire a government of almost unlimited power, to gratify their wishes and foster their schemes. In a word, almost or quite every form of concentrated wealth, except real estate, desires by construction or otherwise to add new powers to the already tremendous powers possessed by the national government." On the subject of the army at the polls, he said in 1865 the radical leaders resolved to overthrow civil government in the South, and to divide that portion of the republic into military departments, to be ruled by five generals of the army and to permit no elections, unless sanctioned by those generals and supervised by them. He condemned the Republican policy in this regard, saying: "Having failed to destroy naturalization by this bill to which I have referred, they now seek, by a corrupt and tyrannical execution of the election laws, to throw every possible obstacle in the way of the naturalized citizen's right to vote. The purpose to thus use election laws disclosed itself the moment the substitute bill of which I have spoken was defeated."

On resumption, he said, we have no specie payments, accurately speaking, and the semblance that we have was brought about with immense suffering to the people. There are many causes, he thought, which operated to bring our paper currency to par; but that would have come about sooner if the resumption act had never been passed, but the secretary of the treasury been authorized to receive custom in greenbacks.

Senator Thurman finally aroused the audinence to applause by saying that the rumors of differences between himself and Gen. Ewing were wholly unfounded; that Gov. Ewing was the regular Democratic nominee for Governor; that he (Mr. Thurman) would do all he could to elect him, and that he hoped every Democrat in the State would do the same.

STATE NEWS.

Herbert Gregory, of Granville County, raised fifty-seven and a half bushels on wheat on one and a half acres of land.

A citizen of Randolph county, Zebidee Bailey, has lain in bed for more than thirty years.—*Charlotte Observer.*

Jeff Puryear, a worthy colored man, recently died in Granville County, who was the father of fifty-seven children and had been married five times.

Franklin Stevenson, of Alexander county, died on Wednesday, 3d inst., aged 72 years. He was the largest man in that county and perhaps in all that section. He weighed at the time of his death about 400 lbs.

A colored woman, in Wayne county, named Lucy Warren, gave birth to three children last week, all girls, and two of them were living when last heard from. She has had five in fifteen months.

D. W. Kerr, a prominent farmer of Alamance, died of lock-jaw on Friday last. He mashed one of his fingers in some of the machinery of the farm on Monday last.

A Raleigh *News* correspondent says the medical society of Ashe county has been organized, with Dr. L. C. Gentry, president, and Dr. J. O. Wilcox, secretary and treasurer.

Judge Fowle has been invited to bef come the orator on the occasion of the reunion of the Confederate soldiers of Union county, at Monroe, on the 18th instant.

The Raleigh *News* says that among the bonds received for exchange at the State Treasury Saturday, was a registered packnge, containing scrip to the amount of nine thousand dollars, sent by Edouard Brenner, of Alsace, Germany.

BROKE JAIL.—Angelo Riety, charged with house burning, Tilmon McEntire, charged with murder, and two other prisoners, knocked down the jailer, at Columbus, Polk county, and broke jail. McEntire and Riety were recaptured. Good.

STATE FAIR ITEMS.—The State Agricultural Society has contracted to have a tent put up on the Fair Grounds, 485 by 80 feet, in which will be a ring for walking matches.

The Charlotte *Observer* says: The fall term of Davidson College opens on the 18th, next Thursday. It is learned that the prospects for a good attendance are better than they were this time last year.

It is probably not generally known that Charlotte has a female mechanic, who, it is said, in the work of repairing clocks and watches has few superiors in the Sate. She is the daughter of the Betcheler who is well known throughout Western North Carolina as the coiner of the Betchler gold dollar, the only coin ever manufactured by an individual that was recognized by the government.—*Observer.*

A lot of convicts from the penitentiary have been working near Greensboro. They succeeded in tearing off a plank from the stockade surrounding the place of their confinement, Friday, and five of them made their escape. None of them had been recaptured at latest accounts, but Guilford County sent in new recruits to supply the places of those who left.

YADKIN MINE.—The operation at this mine (two and a half miles west) are vigorously pushed by the Messrs Davis & Tyson, who, although very reticent to the public, are generally believed to be doing a good paying business. They are using the new chloral process. They are extending their works by introducing more machinery, and are making tests for other metals than gold. Their investment is on a very liberal scale, and the business management systematic and steady.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

The Greensboro *New North State* says Mrs. Nelson, wife of J. N. Nelson, Esq., probate of Guilford county, took a large dose of morphia, mistaking it for quinine, Wednesday moruing, and was in a critical condition nearly all day. She is a great deal better Thursday morning and in a fair way to recover.

SHEEP.—Mr. Leroy Helms, of Union County, has a nice flock of Cotswold lambs, now about 5 months old, from which he clipped, a few days ago an average of three pounds of wool from each. We were shown a sample of the fleece that measured 8¼ inches. The yield of wool is above the average of the common sheep when grown, and these lambs when grown, will no doubt yeild 12 to 15 lbs each.

The Goldsboro *Messenger* says: The rice crop in this section looks promising, and there will be a large increase in the yield. Last year some 20,000 bushels found market in this place. It is thought it will exceed five times that quantity this year. Several of our farmers have put in fifty acre crops, and quite a number have from five to twenty-five acre fields.

THE CHERAW & SALISBURY RAILROAD.—We learn that the work upon this road is progressing rapidly and satisfactorily, and that very little doubt is entertained by those in charge of it of its completion from Cheraw to Wadesboro by the middle of December next. A large force is employed upon the preparation of the roadbed for the rails, which are being manufactured by the Pennsylvania Steel Company. Some 800 tons of these are now on their way, and will be laid immediately upon their receipt.—*Charlestown News and Courier.*

THE ORPHAN ASYLUM.—The monthly report of the asylum for August has been received, from which we learn that the cash contributions amounted to $1,464.08. This embraces $1,000 from the State. The contributions in kind were not so encouraging. The superintendent says: "August closed with 138 orphans in attendence, and many others asking admission. The new building, though delayed for want of lumber, will be occupied, at least in part, by the middle of September, and we shall then feel at liberty to increase the number of children. The absence of the superintendent during the month of August prevented prompt replies to the inquiries of many correspondents. Persons desiring orphans should describe such as they want, state distinctly what they will require of them, and what they will do for them. It is needless to write and ask, 'what do you require?' Do not send us any list of references, as we always write to somebody else."

SEEKING BURIED TREASURE.—Tradition has it that in days long since gone by, when buccaneers and pirates swept the Atlantic of vessels richly freighted with treasures from the Indies and the Spanish Main, when Black Beard, Captain Kyd and other historic cut throats and adventures swooped down upon defenceless merchantmen, and made captive sailors and luckless passengers "walk the plank," these freebooters had their trysting place in and about the mouth of the Cape Fear River. Handed down from father to son, the story that countless treasures of gold and jewels lay buried somewhere in the swamps or sands below Wilmington, time and again efforts have been made to find the mythical deposit. Even now the work goes on, and travelers over the country roads in that direction often see mysterious excavations by the roadside, and at night catch glimpses of wierd looking groups furtively plying the pick and the spade, by the light of a torch in quest of hidden treasure. The mysterious seekers for these hoards of the freebooters are generally colored people, whose cupidity and superstitious fancies are worked upon by so-called diviners of their own color. No one has ever heard of their being rewarded for their toil and trouble, and in all probability no one ever will.—*Wil. Star.*

WHAT NORTH CAROLINA HAS DONE.—The following statistics, taken from Polk's "Hand Book of North Carolina," shows that our State holds a high rank as the nursery men of prominent in Church and State. It has given two Presidents to the nation, and, besides supplying all its own wants in the matter of Governors, it has given sixteen of these officers to twelve of the other States of the Union, viz: To Alabama, Connecticut, Dakota, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hamshire, Ohio, Oregon, Tennessee and Texas. Four of these States, viz: Florida, Tennessee, Mississippi and Texas, have each had two North Carolinians as Governors. Besides all of her own, thirteen Senators, representing nine of the United States, were born in North-Carolina. These States are Alabama, Kentucky Mississippi, Missouri, Oregon, Ohio, South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas. Tennessee has had four Senators of North Carolina birth, and Alabama two.—*X. in Chapel Hill Ledger.*

North Carolina has had three natives who were Presidents and strange to say they all hailed from Tennessee, viz., Andrew Jackson, James K. Polk and Andrew Johnson. Parton, in his life of Jackson, fixes, beyond all question the birthplace of "Old Hickory." Besides, Gen. Jackson often referred to North Carolina as his native State when talking with North Carolinians.—*Wil. Star.*

Fever Raging in Georgia--Nearly Every Case Fatal.

NEW YORK, September 11.—A special dispatch from Atlanta says that the reports of a fatal fever raging in the counties of Polk, Paulding and Harrison have not been overdrawn. Within a few days over fifty men died in an exclusively rural population. The victims are mostly young men. Those attacked with it suffer horribly, the tongue turning black and swelling to double its size and blood oozing from the mouth and ears. After death the bodies become spotted and discolored. One physician reported that out of 29 cases under his treatment not one recovered. The course of the disease runs in a few days. The greatest alarm and distress prevails and the disease is steadily spreading. The physician pronounce it spotted typhus fever.

A committee of citizens of South Carolina was appointed to collect testimony concerning the burning of Columbia. Mr. J. P. Carroll, chairman, has made the report, and it would fill six columns of the STAR. It gives a dark chapter of unwritten history. We copy a few lines:

"Although actual orders for the burning of the town may not have been, given, the soldiers of General Sherman certainly believed that its destruction would not be displeasing to him. That such was their impression we have the authority of a personage not less distinguished than the officer of highest rank in the army of the invaders next after the Commander-in-Chief himself."

Thirty colored boys demanded admission to the Lincoln, Illinois, high school, and, on being refused, threatened to take legal measure to secure the same rights as white children. The school board admits their right of admission to the common schools, but claims that the town authorities can bar them from the high school.

The Postmaster General has ordered that an actual count be made in all the post offices of the United States from the 1st to the 7th of November of all letters packages, postal cards, &c., deposited for transmission in the U. S. Mails. Publishers of Newspapers are requested to furnish postmasters with the number of papers mailed by them within the limits of time specified.

In 1830 there were but 21 miles of railroad in the United States. In 1861 there were 31,286. In 1865 there were 35,085. In 1878 there were 81,841. This is tremendous increase in thirteen years. It is really marvellous when we consider the condition of the country, with its most burdensome taxes, its stupendous expense, its great extravagance, its six years of financial prostration, and the irritated and unsatisfactory public feeling, sections being arrayed against sections, and bitterness and falsehood and all manner of uncharitableness in the land. In 1878 the gross earnings of the railroads were $490,103,351, and net earnings $187,571,167. The railroads expend nearly $300,000,000 annually. Of course much of this goes to the employees.—*Wilmington Star.*

The noted Dalrymple farm, on the Northern Pacific Railroad, employs 400 men during the present harvest, and would use 600 more but for self-binding. It has 115 self-binding reapers and 20 steam threshers. The farm contains 75,000 more acres in space than the original District of Columbia. Ground was first broken in 1875. This year more than 20,000 acres are in crops. The owner will ship 500,000 bushels of wheat this year to New York, at a profit of $180,000. In reaping each machine makes an eight foot sweep and cuts fifteen acres a day. Twenty-one machines work simultaneously on a square mile patch, running one after another.

A REMARKABTE CASE.—The Danville Times says: Mr W. B. Lewis, an old man of 80, who lives in the county of Pittsylvania, and whose postoffice is Ringgold, Va., has been chewing tobacco for 60 years and has swallowed the juice all the time. This is a remarkable case, and one which will be discussed, we dare say, by the physicians with a great deal of interest; but it is true. H. R. Farmer and Mr John R. Gunter have known him for years, and they testify that he chews tobacco and never spits out the juice. He has enjoyed fine health all the time.

STOVES-STOVES-STOVES!

THE UNEDRSIGNED has the largest and most complete assortment of

COOKING STOVES AND HEATING STOVES

ever offered in this market and at greatly REDUCED PRICES.

Stove Pipes and Fixtures

always on hand.

ROOFING AND GUTTERING

promptly attended to. A general assortment of

TIN WARE,

Wholesale and Retail, always to be found at the "BIG COFFEE POT. Prices to suit the times.

J. E. MICKEY.

Salem, N. C., Oct. 24, 1878.

Mrs. DOUTHIT

AT HER OLD STAND AGAIN.

Mrs. DOUTHIT

respectfully announces to her patrons and friends that she has removed to her old stand, which has recently been enlarged and otherwise improved, where can be found one of the choicest and cheapest assortments of

Ladies Furnishing Goods,

to be found in this section. The stock consists of

LINEN and CHINTZ SUITS, LADIES CASHMERE COATS & ULSTERS, KID, SILK AND BERLIN GLOVES, RIBBONS, TIES, & BOWS, BONNETS & HATS for Ladies & Children, FLOWERS & FEATHERS, Fine TOILET SOAPS, PARASOLS, FANS, LACES, EDGING, RUFFLING, SILVER SPRAY, GERMAN, and BELLE COLOGNE, in large assortment.

All the above will be sold

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Don't forget to take a peep when you call at the

DIME AND HALF-DIME TABLE,

where there are numerous articles, useful to every one at such astonishing low prices.

JEWELRY, Plain & set, in GREAT VARIETY.

Thankful for so liberal a patronage in the past, I hope by my complete stock and close attention to the wants of my customers, to merit a continuance of the same during the Spring and Summer of 1879.

Mrs. T. B. DOUTHIT.

AT THE

CEDAR COVE NURSERIES,

In Great Variety,

A large stock of Nursery grown

APPLE, PEAR AND PEACH TREES of all sizes and ages.

GRAPE VINES, STRAWBERRY AND RASPBERRY PLANTS.

Largest stock in the County.

Open to the inspection of visitors at all times.

I intend to sell as cheap as trees can be grown and on some stock below the cost of production. I will prove this to any one on a trial order. Correspondence solicited. Address

N. W. CRAFT,

Red Plains, Yadkin Co., N. C.

August 14, 1879.—33-tf.

ORGANS! PIANOS! MUSIC!

W. P. ORMSBY,

WINSTON N. C., OFFERS THE FOLLOWING

$100 $100

Challenge! Challenge!

MY ATTENTION BEING DRAWN TO THE FLAMING ADVERTISEMENTS at present going through the country, professing to offer great inducements to purchasers of Pianos and Organs, I, wishing to protect our people from deception and fraud, take this means of cautioning all who desire to procure either an Organ or Piano, that the advertisements referred to and the instruments they represent are *a delusion and a snare.*

There are at present located in the South two firms of Organ and Piano dealers, who make it their business to buy up second-hand instruments, and, after retouching them, advertise them as new, at seemingly low prices, the imposition not being discovered until the instrument is paid for.

There are also Organ dealers advertising from New Jersey, claiming to be manufacturers, who, instead of manufacturing the instruments they advertise, purchase them from "Cheap John" makers, whose sole object is to *sell.* If any person wishes to be convinced of the above, I ask them, purely for their own benefit, to communicate with me, in whatever way they please, and I will freely undertake to supply all information needed, and they can then choose for themselves in purchasing.

To show that I make this offer in good faith, I will undertake to forfeit and pay over the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS to any person to whom I fail to prove the above.

I would further state that I have just returned from New York, and have secured the *best possible terms* from several of the Leading Manufacturers of

Genuine Organs and Pianos,

Instruments which have obtained Gold Medals and Diplomas at the Centennial,

AND I AM PREPARED TO SELL

Warranted Organs and Pianos at Lower Prices

than those quoted on the bogus instruments advertised by the unprincipled dealers who realize enormous profits on shoddy work.

BEING **SOLE AGENT** FOR

HORACE WATERS & SONS,

and for the STIEFF, the STECK, and the HAINES PIANOS,

ALSO FOR THE FOLLOWING CELEBRATED ORGANS:—

Needham's "Silver-Tongue"

The MASON & HAMLIN, the STANDARD, and the TABOR.

I can fill the bill for all Purchasers, both in Style and Price.

To all parties desiring to purchase an instrument, of whatever description, I would point out that there is nothing to lose, and much to gain by communicating with me. Respectfully,

W. P. ORMSBY,

WINSTON, N. C.

May 22, 1879. No. 21. 6mo.

Nissen Wagon Manufacturing Co

Wagons, Carts, Wheelbarrows, &c.

Post Office SALEM, N. C. WORKS AT Waughtown.

ESTABLISHED BY J. P. NISSEN, 1834.

Best is always cheapest in the end.

WE are better prepared for making wagons than ever before, having a much larger and better stock of thoroughly air-seasoned lumber, and the best wagon mechanics to be procured.

We employ no apprentices, and always endeavor to make

OUR WORK OUR BEST ADVERTISEMENT,

AND GUARANTEE SATISFACTION.

All who use wagons must not forget that first-class work cost more and is worth more than cheap work.

We also keep a large stock of **UILDING LUMBER and LONG LEAF SHINGLES,** at lowest prices.

Waughtown, Forsyth County, N. C., Feb 27, 1878---no9tf.

JOHN GATLING, President, W. H. CROW, Vice-President
W. S. PRIMROSE, Secretary and Treasurer,
P. COWPER Adjuster and Supervisor.

NORTH CAROLINA

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

INSURES ALL CLASSES OF

Insurable Property,

Against Loss or Damage by Fire.

On the Most Reasonable Terms.

☞ Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid. ☜

☞ Encourage Home Institutions. ☜

J. W. BEARD, Agent, at Kernersville, N. C.
J. A. LINEBACK, Agent, at Salem, N. C.

Geo. B. Everitt,

Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law,

WINSTON, N. C.,

WILL practice in the Courts of the Eighth Judicial District, in the Supreme Court, and in the Federal Courts.

OFFICE in the one occupied by the late Col. Masten.

☞ All business intrusted to my care shall receive prompt attention.

We know Mr. Everitt well; he is an accomplished gentleman and a good lawyer, and we cheerfully recommend him as such to the citizens of Forsyth.

Judge R. P. Dick, Hon. W. N. H. Smith, W. H. Bailey, C. S. Hauser, S. C. C. 34-tf

OPIUM and Morphine habit cured. The Original and only absolute Cure. Send stamp for book on Opium Eating, to W. B. Eggins, Worthington, Greene Co., Ind.

BINGHAM SCHOOL,

MEBANESVILLE, N. C.

The 171st Session begins July 30, 1879.

Arrangements have been made by which a limited number of young men with small means can "MESS" at $5 per month.

Board with furnished room REDUCED to $12 per month; Tuition to $50 per Session.

For particulars address

MAJ. R. BINGHAM.

Kernersville Academy,

FORSYTH CO., N. C.

The next term of 20 weeks will begin July 21st, 1879. Competent teachers, male and female. Terms to suit the times. Accuracy and promptness required. For particulars address

REV. S. R. TRAWICK, A. M., *Principal.*

The People's Press.

Post Office Directory.

Salem, N. C. Post Office Arrangements. Office hours from 7 o'clock, A. M., to 6 P. M., during the week, and on Sunday from 7 to 8 A. M.

TIME OF ARRIVAL AND CLOSING OF MAILS.

RAILROAD, from Greensboro to Salem closes every day, except Sunday at 4.00. p. m. Due every day, except Sunday, by 10:50 p. m.

MOUNT AIRY, via Winston, Old Town, Bethania, Five Forks, Dalton, Pilot Mountain, Flat Shoals and Tom's Creek. Closes every day except Sunday, at 6:30, a. m. Due every day except Sunday, at 6, p. m.

DANBURY, via Winston, Flat Branch, Sedge Garden, Germanton and Walnut Cove. Closes every day except Sunday at 6:30, a. m. Due every day, except Sunday by 5, p. m.

HUNTSVILLE, via Lewisville and Panther Creek. Closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6:30, a. m. Due Tuesday, Thursday and Saturdayby 10, a. m.

RICHMOND HILL, via Mount Tabor, Vienna, Red Plains and East Bend. Closes Monday and Friday at 6:30 a. m. Due Tuesday and Saturday by 2, p. m.

FRIEDBERG Mail closes every Tuesday and Friday at 6.30, A. M. Due Wednesday and Saturday by 8 A. M.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

LOCAL ITEMS.

CHEW Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE PRESS.

THE SALEM ALMANAC will be out in the course of a few weeks. All printed and will be finished as fast as possible.

Elder J. B. Richardson baptized one person at Waughtown on Sunday last.

Distemper among the cattle in the southern part of the county.

M. B. Jones, of Oxford, was in town visiting his brother, A. M. Jones.

Dr. Cash died at his residence in Yadkin County, a few days since.

The new Cornet Band is almost ready for duty. The boys play well.

John Henly goes to West Point, Va., to fill a position on the R. & D. Railroad.

Rev. W. L. Bynum, Rector of St. Paul's Church and editor of the *Church Messenger*, will soon remove to this place.

Last Friday, 12th inst., Elder Wm. Turner baptized four persons at Piney Church, and one at Jersey Church last Sunday.

Rev. V. A. Wilson of the Christian Church preaches at Tice's Hall on the 3rd Sunday of this month.

RUSTLESS OATS.—Rustless Winter Oats.—Enquire at Salem Bookstore.

John H. Sink has almost recovered from his recent illness.

Mumps are quite prevalent in portions of the Southfork settlement, around Friedberg church.

The Salem Cornets are invited to go to the Soldiers' Reunion at Salisbury, Oct 23d. They were out serenading several nights last week.

F. D. L. Messer opened the Winston Public School on Monday last. We know Mr. Messer well as a competent and successful teacher.

DICTIONARIES. - Webster's unabridged, and National Pictorial Dictionaries at the SALEM BOOK STORE.

PROLIFIC.—John H. Zevely informed us that one of his grape vines produced fifteen bushels of grapes, in bunches.

CORRECTIONS.—Among the School Committees, published last week, we were led into several errors. In Brodbay township read C. T. Pope, J. J. Knaus, M. McKaughn.

SURRY COUNTY.—The taxes for State and County purposes are $2 on the poll and 63¾ cents on the $100 valuation of property.

DAVIE COURT.—Judge Gilmer opened Davie Court on Monday last. His term of office expires August, 1880, the next general election after his appointment,

MR. POULSON'S SALE.—Mr. Poulson's property on sale last Friday, brought average fair prices, considering the times. Of course, some few articles sold low.

BUILDING LOTS in East and West Winston for sale CHEAP for cash. Enquire at the Bookstore.

George B. Everett, Esq., will address the citizens of Broadbay township, at Eden School-House, on tax-collecting day, Saturday the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock, on the subject of the Fence Law.

NEW CAR COUPLER.—Peter Livengood, of Davie county, has invented a new car coupler, said to be an excellent and convenient car appliance. Messrs. Bitting, Luis and Allen are the patentees.

THE FENCE LAW.—A few townships only in Davie county have adopted the fence law. We hope our citizens will not forget to vote on the 8th of October. Let everybody turn out and have a decided majority one way or the other, so that the matter is settled.

SHEEP KILLING DOGS.—On Sunday evening last Wm. Ebert discovered two dogs in the act of killing one of his sheep. So intent were they in their nefarious work that both of them could have been killed on the spot, had not Mr. Ebert been lamed by his recent fall. As it was, he went for his gun and put a quietus to them.

Nice cured tobacco always demands fair prices, and to cure tobacco nice the farmer should have the right kind of flues. The flue that is now becoming so popular is the sheet iron flue, full information of which may be had by calling on S. E. Allen, at the Hardware Store, Winston.

LOOKOUT!—The country seems to be well supplied with sneak-thieves, burglars and robbers. We scarcely open a paper but what we see notices of something of the kind.

Recently, a farmer in Mecklenburg county, we learn from the Charlotte *Observer*, was robbed of his entire possessions of money, amounting to some $700. The house was entered by means of a false key it is supposed. It would not be amiss to put a large "button" inside the door.

NEW NOVELS.—A fresh supply of *Cheap Novels*, Riverside, Lakeside and Franklin Square, latest editions, just received at the BOOKSTORE. Come before they are all gone.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN!

INDULGE IN

F. W. MELLER'S

ELEGANT ICE CREAM, these hot days. Pure Cream made every day. The most refreshing delicacy known.

CAKES always to be had with it.

Call and see us, one and all,

We'll serve you well, and make you want to call

again and see F. W. MELLER.

PERSONALS. — Bishop DeSchweinitz and his daughter, Miss Annie, and Rev. R. P. Lineback, arrived at home on Friday, after an absence of five months in Europe. A portion of the time was spent at the Moravian Synod in Herrnhut, and the ballance in travelling in Germany, Switzerland and Italy.

Rev. Edward Rondthaler will also return this week, from Europe. His letters in the *Press*, from various points, were very interesting.

We are glad to see H. A. Lemly, Esq., about again, after a protracted illness. Hope he may soon be entirely restored.

Mrs. H. A. Lemly was called to the deathbed of Dr. I. T. Lemly's wife, in Montgomery county, on Monday last. Mrs. Dr. Lemly has been in feeble health for some time.

Mr. O. H. Perry, Agent for the N. C. State Life Insurance Company is at the Salem Hotel, in the interests of this Company. This is a home institution, pays losses promptly and is worthy the encouragement of our citizens. Col. R. L. Patterson's policy of $1,000 will be paid promptly. What a contrast with the policy of the Ætna (Yankee) concern, which, it is said, tried to compromise on Col. P.'s policy.

Miss Mary Zevely has returned home from Raleigh.

Mrs. Jesse Carter is on a visit to her mother, Mrs. E. A. Vogler.

Judge Cloud is at the Salem Hotel.

C. Chitty, a native of this place, is on a visit to his old home. He has many friends here, and his visit will no doubt be pleasant. He goes West in a few days.

Mr. Poulson and family left the Salem Hotel for their home in Pennsylvania, yesterday (Wednesday.)

W. T. Vogler and family left for a pleasure and business tour through the Northern States, stopping at Washington City, Philadelphia, Bethlehem, Manch Chunk, Delaware Gap, Watkin's Glen, returning via New York City.

FORSYTH COUNTY TAX LIST.—The following abstract of the tax list for Forsyth county contains some valuable information in relation to the wealth of the county, and other statistics:

No. of white polls,	1,799	valuation.
No. of colored polls	282	
No. acres of land,	118,850	$936,024
No. of town lots,	1,200	395,290
No. of horses,	1,946	72,589
No. of mules,	847	37,302
No. of jacks,	9	209
No. of jennies,	3	30
No. of goats,	68	69
No of cattle,	5,817	36,337
No. of hogs,	11,365	17,096
No. of sheep,	5,415	5,523
Household and kitchen furniture, &c.,		176,273
Money on hand,		83,239
Solvent credits,		500,186
Stocks in incorporated companies,		72,106
All other personal property,		358,061
Railroad franchise,		2,045
Aggregate value of real and personal property,		2,893,252
Net income,		550
Total State tax,		11,372,46
Bank stock,		106,830
School tax on bank stock,		88.92
Total county tax,		32,100.50

Leader.

[From the Moravian.

Sixth Letter from the Rev. Mr. Rondthaler.

ROME, July 25th, 1879.

My Dear Brother:—I have reached the farthest point of my journey and am glad of it, for my heart is in my distant home. Intensely interesting as each mile of this Italian journey is, I shall rejoice, when I have begun to retrace my steps toward the port of sailing. When I looked this afternoon on the blue line of Alban hills, over which Paul traveled to Rome, I was glad that they marked the extreme southern line of the glorious sights that I have seen, and that from this point, every day's journey would bring me nearer to home.

The morning I spent, partly in St. Peter's Church, and partly in the Galleries of the Vitican Palace aside of it. Resting my eyes and my feet for some hours, I had a coachman drive me, later in the day, over to the Palatine hill, on which Romulus formed his earliest settlements, where Cicero and many of the old nobility of Rome dwelt, and which afterwards was devoted to the palaces of the emperors. The way was one which in these days has become familiar to me. It leads past the great home church of Jesuits; then through the forum of Trajan, whose broken columns and pavement lie far below the present level of the street. From this ancient pavement rises the great round column, the sides of which are filled with innumerable bas reliefs, which, in an ascending series, describe the warlike deeds of the emperor. Then we turned, westward, hard by the old Mamertine prisons, and crossed the Forum. To the left rises the Capitolian hill, and beneath, stand the shattered columns of various temples. On either side of the road on which we are driving, lies the old Roman forum, with its excavated pavement and ruins, some thirty feet below the present level of the street. Ten minutes' walk farther south there rises the vast mass of the Colliseum, and to the right of it, the arch of Titus. Thus I am in the midst of the ruined glories of old Rome, on which I have been feasting my eyes, again and again, during these memorable days. Following the road on the right side of the Forum, a few minutes farther, we drove up to the gate of the Palatine hill. Some years back, it was a rural place, occupied by villas and convents. Now the greater part of it has come into the hands of the Italian government. A very considerable number of excavations have been made in recent years, and these have resulted in very interesting discoveries. Today has been my second visit to this fascinating spot. An Italian officer accompanied me, and we carried on an astonishing conversation, in which every rule of etymology and syntax were constantly violated. It made no difference, however, as I was able to accomplish my object and gain the additional information I sought for.

The north-eastern extremity of Palatine hill is occupied with the immense substructions of the palace of Caligula. Arch upon arch of brick and concrete masonry, buried until a few years ago, are now exposed to view. The folly of this half-crazed, cruel emperor, is vividly brought to mind, by the sight of the springing arch of the bridge which he had built over to the Capitol hill. Part of the marble railing of this ancient bridge has also been discovered. It was erected, in order that Caligula, might, the more easily, as he said, cross over to the temple of his friend, Jupiter, of whom he reckoned himself the earthly image. Tiberius' palace, lay to the west of Caligula's. A long vaulted passage-way, through the conjoint palace-ruines of these two emperors brings one to a very interesting spot. A private house has here been excavated; the only private house which has been found on the Palatine hill. Inscriptions in it show that it belonged to the father of the emperor Tiberius. There is a vaulted passageway which leads to a paved court in front of the house. Upon this court open three rooms, the sides of which are adorned with frescoes, that have not lost their beauty, although buried under the earth for centuries. Beside the court is the dining-room, its walls still adorned with brilliant red coloring. It was strikingly interesting for me, to walk through the rooms, in which that suspicious man lived as a child, whom Pilate was so afraid to offend, that he unwillingly gave up our Lord to be crucified. Not far from this house, are the very extensive ruins of the Flavian emperors, Vespasian, Titus and Domitian. They give a very satisfactory view of the style in which a Roman emperor was accustomed to live. One room touched me most. It was the basilica or judgment hall of the royal house. The apse and the side-walls still remain to the height of ten feet or more. One of the marble columns and pieces of others have been put into their old places. And here in the front of the apse, is part of the marble railing before which such prisoners plead whose case was reserved for the emperor's special hearing. In a room like this, before such a railing like this, on this self-same hill, if not on this very spot, Paul the Apostle appeared before Nero, in so terrible a hearing, that as he tells, his friends forsook him for fear.

To the north-west of the Flavian palaces, is that portion of the Palatine hill, which in view of its ancient sacredness, the emperors did not disturb in their building operations. Here, on the side of the hill I could lay my hand on the remnants of old Roma Quadrata, the tufa wall, whose blocks were laid without morter, in the time of Romulus, 26 centuries ago.

Finally, my walk led me to the southern extremity of the hill. Here are the ruins of the palace of Septimius Severus, less interesting from an historic point of view, but more picturesque than any other portion of the Palatine ruins. And here there is a view which I shall not easily forget. To the south lie the Alban hills, with the white houses of the Albano and Froscati gleaming on their sides. To the east are the still higher Sabine hills, glowing under the tropical sun. A real Italian blue and purple rests upon this southern and eastern framework of the picture. Between them and me lies the wine, cheerless Campagna with scarce a house, but marked with a multitude of ruins. And there, in full view, lies the course of the old Appian way, on which the Apostle Paul came to Rome. It begins near the Colliseum which lies to my left, passes under the broken arches of the Claudian aqueduct just beneath me. Then it continues through the gardens and vineyards that now cover the Coelian and the Aventine hills. It passes under the shadow of the huge brick remains of Caracalla's baths, and issues forth from the city, under the two towered gates of St. Sebastian.

Then farther to the right is the gate of St. Paul. The Ostian Gate was once there. It was out of this gate that Paul was led to execution. The dark pyramid of Cestius which I see first outside the gate was there already, when the apostle was led forth, his heart filled with the thoughts which he had recently been writing to Timothy. "I am ready to be offered up and the time of my departure is at hand. I have fought the good fight; I have finished my course. Henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness which He the righteous Judge shall give me." Thus on this memorable afternoon, standing on the southern edge of the Palatine hill, I am looking on the only Bible scene which I expect to see in my life. The fresh breeze tempers the fervid heat of the sun so that I can look long, and I thank God for the sight.

Affectionately your brother,

EDWARD RONDTHALER.

SILVER IN MEXICO.—The San Antonio *Express* publishes an account of the discovery of a silver bonanza in Mexico, about 400 miles south-west of San Antonio. The ore assays fifty per cent. pure silver. The vein is fifty feet thick. A town of 5,000 inhabitants has sprung up in the last few weeks.

MARRIED.

In Winston, on Wednesday evening last, 10th inst., by Rev. R. T. Sutton, Mr. JOHN SHEPPARD to Miss MAMIE A. HASKINS, of Clarksville, Va.

At the residence of the bride's mother, on Sunday morning, August 31st, 1879, by Rev. John Doub, Mr. JAMES A. WALL, of Surry county, to Miss PENDORA A. DOUB, of Forsyth county.

All parties holding Bonds and Coupons of the

CITY OF WILMINGTON, N. C.,

will please send for Financial Circular.

HENRY SAVAGE, Treasurer.

SALEM MARKETS

Wheat, $0.90a$1.00; Corn, 65a75; Oats, 30a35; Flaxseed, 96; Feathers, 40a45; Eggs 8a10; Beeswax, 20; Flour, 250a325; Bacon, 5a8; Lard, 8a10; Cotton, 00a00; Wool, 00a00; Tallow, 6; Butter, 15a20; Sugar, 8a10; Salt, $1a1 85;

DRIED FRUIT MARKET.

Blackberries, 7½a8; Cherries, 15; Quarter Cut Apples, 2a3; Bright Sliced Apples, 3a6; Unpeeled, ½ peaches, 3; Unpeeled ½ peaches, 3; Dark peeled peaches, 1a2; Bright peeled peaches, 6a8; Fancy peleed peaches, 10a12; Damson Plums, 10.

NOTICE.

The estate of the late FRANCIS FRIES has been finally settled, under decree of the Superior Court of Forsyth County, Spring Term, 1879.

The firm of F. & H. FRIES continues business as heretofore, and is now composed of the undersigned partners, all residents of Salem, Forsyth County, N. C:

H. W. FRIES,
J. W. FRIES,
F. H. FRIES,
H. E. FRIES.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Forsyth County,

I, E. A. Ebert, Justice of the Peace, do hereby certify that Henry W. Fries, John W. Fries, Frank H. Fries and Henry E. Fries, personally appeared before me this day, and signed the above certificate of partnership.

Witness my hand and seal this 12th day of September, A. D., 1879.

E. A. EBERT, J. P. [L. S.]

For Sale or Rent.

House, Lot and Furniture.

J. G. VEACH offers his House, Lot and Furniture, on Poplar Street, for sale or rent.

Salem, N. C., Sept. 18, 1879.—tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

YADKIN COUNTY,

In Superior Court.

J M Burgess, Adm'r of J F Solomons, dec'd., vs. Wingate Solomons, Alexander Solomons, Rufus Solomons, Columbus Solomons, Augustus Solomons, Sandford Solomons, Elizabeth Cole and Gracy Solomons.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Rufus Solomons, Augustus Solomons, Sandford Solomons and Elizabeth Cole, are non-residents of this State: It is ordered that the summons hereunto annexed, be published in the PEOPLE'S PRESS, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, N. C., for six successive weeks.

This 9th day of September, 1879.

I. N. VESTAL,
Clerk of the Superior Court.

YADKIN COUNTY,

In the Superior Court.

J M Burgess, Adm'r of J F Solomons, dec'd., vs. Wingate Solomons, Alexander Solomons, Rufus Solomons, Columbus Solomons, Augustus Solomons, Sandford Solomons, Elizabeth Cole, and heirs at law of J. F. Solomons, and Gracy Solomons widow of J. F. Solomons.

SUMMONS FOR RELIEF.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

To the Sheriff of Yadkin County—Greeting:

You are hereby commanded, to summon Wingate Solomons, Alexander Solomons, Rufus Solomons, Columbus Solomons, Elizabeth Cole and Gracy Solomons, the Defendants above named, if they be found within your county, to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court for the county of Yadkin, within twenty days after the service of this summons on them, exclusive of the day of such service, and answer the complaint, a copy of which will be deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court for said County, within ten days from the date of this summons; and let them take notice that if they fail to answer the said complaint within that time, the Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Hereof fail not, and of this summons make due return.

Given under my hand and seal of said Court, this 9th day of September, 1879.

I. N. VESTAL,
Clerk Superior Court Yadkin County.

Sept. 18, 1879-6t.

Pay Your Taxes!

THE CITIZENS OF FORSYTH COUNTY are respectfully informed that I have received from the Register of Deeds the Tax Books for the year 1879, and hold them ready for inspection. They are further notified that I will meet them at the following times and places:

Hazlips,	Tuesday,	Sept.	16
Crims ✕ Roads,	Wednesday,	"	17
Kernersville,	Thursday,	"	18
John Hasten's	Friday,	"	19
Crews' School House,	Saturday,	"	20
Hooksville,	Monday,	"	22
E. L. Reid,	Tuesday,	"	23
Brookstown,	Wednesday,	"	24
Lewisville,	Thursday,	"	25
Benj. Hampton's	Friday,	"	26
Eden School House,	Saturday,	"	27
Old Town,	Monday	"	29
Winston,	Tuesday,	"	30
Salem, (Town Hall)	Wednesday,	Oct.	1

It is well known that I have but a short time to collect this tax, and I hope that all will come forward and pay up promptly, as I cannot indulge.

State Tax 24 cents on the $100 valuation and 72 cents on the poll. County tax 20 cents on the $100 valuation and 60 cents on the poll. Special tax for Road and Bridge purposes 7 cents on the $100 valuation. The above does not include the Railroad Tax.

AUGUSTUS FOGLE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Sept. 1879.

FULL

FROM CELLAR TO GARRET

AND

RUNNING OVER

WITH THE

LARGEST STOCK OF

HARDWARE,

House Furnishing Goods,

&c., &c., &c.,

EVER BROUGHT TO

Western North Carolina.

S. E. ALLEN respectfully announces to his many patrons and friends, in this and adjoining counties, that he has just returned from the Northern cities where he purchased one of the largest and finest assortments of Hardware ever brought to this section of the country.

The Farmers

will find in this mammoth assortment all kinds of Agricultural Implements of the latest designs, at lower prices than they ever heard of before.

The Mechanics

in selecting their tools, will here find an assortment of the very best at lower figures than they ever bought before.

Housekeepers

should not fail to examine the splendid array of House Furnishing Goods. Among the large stock of Cooking Stoves can be found the celebrated

"Farmer Girl,"

which is acknowledged by all who have used it to be the best and cheapest in the market.

WANTED.

Mr. Allen wants EVERYBODY to call and examine his goods, hear prices, and be convinced that

S. E. ALLEN'S,

(Sign of the Big Saw,)

WINSTON, N. C.,

is the place to get the best bargains.

Sept. 4th, 1879.

I. W. DURHAM,

PRACTICAL

Marble-Worker

AND DEALER IN

MONUMENTS

AND

TOMBSTONES.

WINSTON, N. C.

Write for Price List and Designs.

March 21—26-12—1 year.

A. N. ZEVELY,

[Late Assistant Post-Master General]

ATTENDS TO BUSINESS

BEFORE THE VARIOUS

Departments of Government

OFFICE 71, E. STREET.

OPPOSITE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Post-Office Address, LOCK BOX

Washington City, D. C.

Mason & Hamlin Organs. Endorsed by over 100,000 delighted purchasers.

Not the lowest price, poorest and dearest. **But** highest priced, best and cheapest. Cost but little more than inferior organs. Give five times the satisfaction. Last twice as long. Victors at *all* world's exhibitions. Acknowledged *best* by *all* disinterested and competent musicians. *Solid facts*, indisputable, such as no other organ maker in the world can *substantiate*. Glorious news for purchasers. *Grand Introduction Sale.* New styles. New prices. 6 *Stops, Elegant Case* $80; *Superb Mirror Top Case*, 10 *Stops, only* $100. 15 day trial. Freight paid both ways if Organ don't suit. Sold on easy terms. Rented until paid for. Delivered anywhere in the South for $4 extra. For full particulars, address LUDDEN & BATES, SAVANNAH, GA., Managers Wholesale Southern Depot. *Prices same as at Factory.*

August 28, 1879.—35-4t.

CONDENSED TIME.

North Carolina Railroad.

TRAINS GOING EAST.

Date, June, 19 1879.	No. 47 Daily.	No. 45. Daily.	No. 6. Daily ex. Sun.
Leave Charlotte	3 50 a m	3 55 p m	.....
" Salisbury	6 08 a m	5 51 p m	.....
" High Point	7 28 a m	7 06 p m	.....
Arrive Greensboro	8 05 a m	7 35 p m	.....
Leave Greensboro	8 20 a m	.....	7 45 p m
Arrive Hillsboro	10 28 a m	.....	12 25 p m
" Durham	11 02 a m	.....	1 55 a m
" Raleigh	12 15 p m	.....	5 00 a m
Leave "	3 30 p m	5 45 a m	.....
Arrive Goldsboro	5 55 p m	9 55 a m	.....

No 47.—Connects at Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West. At Goldsboro, with W. & W. R. R. for Wilmington.

No. 45.—Connects at Salisbury with W. N. C. R. R., for all points in Western N. C. At Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West.

TRAINS GOING WEST.

Date, June 19, 1879.	No. 48. Daily.	No. 42. Daily.	No. 5. Daily. ex. San.
Leave Goldsboro	10 10 a m	6 34 p m	.....
Arrive Raleigh	12 40 p m	10 45 p m	.....
Leave "	3 30 p m	.....	8 00 a m
Arrive Durham	4 37 p m	.....	10 45 a m
" Hillsboro	5 19 p m	.....	12 23 a m
" Greensboro	7 33 p m	.....	4 30 p m
Leave "	8 40 p m	7 16 a m	.....
Arrive High Point	9 14 p m	7 52 a m	.....
" Salisbury	10 36 p m	9 16 a m	.....
" Charlotte	12 37 a m	11 17 a m	.....

No. 48.—Connects at Salisbury with W. N. C. R. R., for all points in Western North Carolina. At Greensboro with Salem Branch. At Air-Line Junction with A. & C. A. L. Railroad for all points Southand South-west. At Charlotte with C., C. & A. Railroad for all points South and South-east. At Air-Line Junction with A. & C. A. L. Railroad for all points South and South-west.

SALEM BRANCH.

Leave Greensboro daily except Sunday	....	9 10 p m
Arrive Kernersville	"	"	.... 10 20 p m
Arrive Salem	"	"	.... 11 10 p m
Leave Salem	"	"	.... 5 00 p m
Arrive Kernersville	"	"	.... 5 40 p m
Arrive Greensboro	"	"	.... 7 00 p m

Connecting at Greensboro with Trains on R. & D. and N. C. Railroads.

Sleep'g Cars Without Change,

Run both ways with Trains Nos. 1 and 2, between New York and Atlanta via Richmond, Greensboro and Charlotte, and between Greensboro and Augusta, and both ways on Trains Nos. 3 and 4 between New York and Charlotte via Richmond and Charlotte.

Through Tickets on sale at Greensboro, Raleigh, Goldsboro, Salisbury and Charlotte, and at all principal points South, South-west, West North and East. For Emigrant rates to points in Arkansas and Texas, address

J. R. MACMURDO,
Gen'l Pass. Agent, Richmond, Va.

D. R. LEAK T. A. WILSON.

WINSTON

MARBLE & GRANITE WORKS.

The undersigned respectfully announce that they have opened a first-class

MARBLE & GRANITE YARD.

Where they are prepared to furnish

MARBLE HEADSTONES, MONUMEMTS TOMBSTONES, MANTELS,

&c., &c., &c.

Granite Work for Building and Garve yard purposes. All Monuments and Tombs executed in the FINEST STYLE. None employed but

SKILLED WORKMEN.

Orders from a distance solicited and promptly filled at prices that cannot be undersold. Designs sent to any one on application, free of charge. Country produce of all kinds taken in exchange for work. All work warranted. Address

LEAK & WILSON.

Winston, N. C., August, 1877.—no.30.

SHOES! SHOES! SHOES!

We have received a lot of fine

LADIES SHOES,

made to our order in BALTIMORE:

Front Lace,
Side Lace, and
Button Boots,

which we can sell as cheap as the same quality of Shoes can be bought elsewhere.

Call and See.

We continue to make to order all kinds of LADIES', MISSES' & CHILDREN'S SHOES. Also

Men's Boots, Shoes & Gaiters,

of good material, style and workmanship.

PRICES REASONABLE.

We order fancy UPPERS and put the BOTTOMS on for those who desire them.

We Strive to Give Satisfaction.

H. C. REICH & CO.

Salem, N. C., May 1, 1879---6m.

NOTICE.

FORSYTH COUNTY:

Having qualified as administrator on the estate of William Vest, deceased, on the 18th day of August, 1879, NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the Estate of the said William Vest, to make immediate payment and settlement, or the claims will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. And all persons having claims against said estate will exhibit them to me on or before the 21st day of August, 1880, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

N. S. COOK,
Public Adm'r of Forsyth Co.

August the 19th 1879.

GEO. W. HINSHAW. W. M. HINSHAW.

HINSHAW BROTHERS,

(SHALLOWFORD ST., OPPOSITE PIEDMONT WAREHOUSE,)

WINSTON, N. C.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, General Merchandise, Guano,

Grass Seeds, Fertilizers and Country Produce.

WE ARE PLEASED TO ANNOUNCE THAT OUR TRADE HAS steadily increased, and that our business has been very satisfactory. We take this opportunity to render thanks for our liberal patronage, and at the same time assure our customers that we not only intend to maintain our present trade, but will use every fair, honest and legitimate means to increase it. And with this determination, we shall add to our already very large stock such goods, from time to time, as our trade may call for. We will always have in stock a full line of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Unbleached and Bleached Domestics, Cambrics, Drillings, Plaids, Flannels, Linseys, Tickings, Shawls, Skirts, Merino Shirts and Drawers for Ladies and Gentlemen, Blankets, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Jeans, Cottonades, a full line of Fries' Jeans, Sheeting and Yarns, large stock of Notions, Hats, Stationery, School Books, Shoes and Boots, Hardware, Nails, Axes, Saws, Hammers, Kettles, Pots, Ovens and Lids, Horse and Mule Shoes, Cutlery, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Class, Putty, Rope, Buckets, Tubs, Kegs, Grindstones, Drugs, Patent Medicines, Dye-Stuffs, Oils, Canned Fruits, Varnishes. Syrups, Salt, Meat, Lard, Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Candles, Jellies, Oysters, Crackers, Candies, Flour, Meal, Chop, Corn, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Sole and Upper Leather.

We will continue to keep the

Best Stock of ALPACAS in Town,

and make them a SPECIALTY. Also have a good assortment of SILKS, CASHMERES, &c.

We are the exclusive Agents here of the Winchester, Va., **BOOT AND SHOE FACTORY,** and will keep a full assortment of Ladies', Misses', Children's and Men's **SHOES** and **BOOTS,** and will sell them at reasonable prices and *guarantee every pair to wear well and give satisfaction.*

We ask special attention to these Shoes and to the Winchester All Wool Cassimers which for style, durability and price are not equalled. For sale only by us. Country merchants and others will take notice that we are handling Coffees, Sugars and Meats in large quantities and will made a specialty of them.

ALLISON & ADDISON'S

"STAR BRAND"

COMPLETE MANURE FOR TOBACCO AND WHEAT,

Is the cheapest Fertilizer, according to grade, on the market, and has given almost universal satisfaction. Standard guaranteed. We refer to 1,000 farmers, in this and adjoining counties, who have been and are using it. We also keep fresh ground Plaster and No. 1. Peruvian Guano. Our wheat manure has given better results and more general satisfaction than any Fertilizer ever sold.

All our Seeds are First-Class and there is no better time to sow than in the Fall.

Dried Fruits and all Country Produce taken in exchange for Merchandise.

We invite all to come and examine our Stock and Prices before purchasing. Our salesmen are experienced, attentive and polite.

Respectfully,

August 28, 1879. **HINSHAW BROTHERS.**

NOTION & VARIETY STORE,

SALEM, N. C.

REMOVED TO THE BELO BUILDING.

LADIES:

Anticipating a fine trade this season, we have bought largely, and now have the pleasure of inviting your attention to

AN ATTRACTIVE SUMMER STOCK

at prices surprisingly cheap.

A beautiful line of Galloon and Hercules Braids, Ball and other Worsted Fringes, so much in demand for Cloak and Dress Trimmings.

Newest styles in Buttons, Gloves, Hosiery, Ribbons, Laces, Neckwear, &c.

A full line of Zephyrs, Germantown and Shetland Wools always on hand.

Have just added to our Stock a nice line of Perfumeries, Hair Oils, &c.

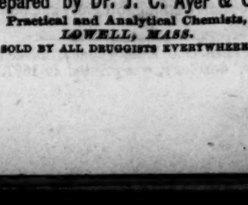
We call particular attention to our beautiful line of Glass and Lava Ware, suitable for Christmas and Birthday presents *just received*, consisting of Toilet Setts, Vases, Card Stands &c. Those at a distance will be amply repaid by a visit to our Store.

In the selection of Goods the interest of the customer is kept constantly in view, knowing that taking care of those who buy of us is equivalent to taking care of ourselves, that is, winning our customers' confidence and their continued patronage.

Respectfully,

tf. ***J. BLICKENDERFER.***

Ayer's Ague Cure,



For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

This is a compound remedy, prepared with scientific skill from vegetable ingredients, which rarely fails to cure the severest cases of Chills and Fever and the concomitant disorders. Such a remedy the necessities of the people in malarious districts demand. Its great superiority over any other medicine yet discovered for the cure of Intermittents is, that it contains no quinine or mineral, and those who take it are free from danger of quinism or any injurious effects, and are as healthy after using it as before. It has been extensively employed during the last thirty years in the treatment of these distressing disorders, and so unvarying has been its success that it has gained the reputation of being infallible. It can, therefore, be safely recommended as a sure remedy and specific for the **Fever and Ague** of the West, and the **Chills and Fever** of the South. It counteracts the miasmatic poison in the blood, and frees the system from its influence, so that fever and ague, shakes or chills, once broken up by it, do not return until the disease is again contracted.

The great variety of disorders which arise from the irritation of this poison, such as **Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Splenic Affections, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis,** and derange of the **Stomach,** all of which become intermittent or periodical, have no speedier remedy than AYER'S AGUE CURE, which cures them all alike, and protects the system from future attacks. As a preventive, it is of immense service in those communities where Fever and Ague prevails, as it stays the development of the disease if taken on the first approach of the premonitory symptoms. Travellers and temporary residents are thus enabled to defy these disorders, and few will ever suffer if they avail themselves of the protection this remedy affords.

For **Liver Complaints,** arising from torpidity, it is an excellent remedy; it stimulates this organ into healthy activity, and produces many remarkable cures where other medicines fail.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists,

LOWELL, MASS.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

NOTICE.

FORSYTH COUNTY:

Having qualified as administrator of the Estate of the late Sarah A. Winkler, on the 30th day of June, 1879, NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the Estate of said Sarah A. Winkler, to make immediate payment and settlement to me, or the claims will be put in the hands of an officer for collection.—And all persons having claims against said estate will present them to me on or before the 3rd day of July, 1880, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

N. S. COOK,
Public Adm'r of Forsyth Co.

June 30th, 1879.-27.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between R. L. Patterson and H. W. Fries, doing business in the town of Salem, N. C., under the name of Patterson & Co., is this day dissolved by the mutual consent of the partners.

All persons indebted to the late firm will make payment to H. W. Fries, and all debts owing by the said firm, will be paid by the same H. W. Fries.

R. L. PATTERSON,
H. W. FRIES.

May 3d, 1879.

The undersigned will continue the business at the old stand, where he will have attentive salesmen to wait on all who may favor him with their custom. As goods can only be bought at the very lowest rates by paying cash, all persons indebted to the old firm will please come forward and make settlement, so that liberal inducement can be offered in future. I intend to sell as cheap as goods can be laid down at, and on some in stock below the cost. I will prove this to any one on a trial.

H. W. FRIES.

May 3rd, 1879.

PRESCRIPTION FREE!

For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood and all disorders brought on by Indiscretion or excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients. Address, Dr. W. JAQUES & Co., 130 West Sixth Street, Cincinnati, O.

My Lost Love.

When the silence of the midnight
Closes round my lonely room,
And faintly struggling through the curtains,
Mystic moonbeams light the gloom;
When above the fevered fancies
Of the weary heart and brain,
Kindly slumber, creeping near me,
Reasserts her welcome reign—
In the seeming
Of my dreaming,
In all the glow that used to be,
My lost love comes back to me.

When the fair delusive phantom
Fades before the wakening dawn,
And the rosy smile of sunrise
Gleams athwart the dew-drenched lawn,
Gazing from the opened lattice,
Yearning memory pictures there,
Shadowed by enlacing branches,
Sweet blue eyes and golden hair,
And the sunlight
Takes the one light
That it had for me erewhile
In my lost love's happy smile,

In the glory of the noontide
Her low ringing laugh I hear;
In the whispering of the leaflets
Her light footstep springing near;
In each snow-white lily's swaying
Is reflection of her grace;
In each rose's opening beauty
Shines for me her fair young face—
Till through the falling
Shadows calling,
As even darkens hill and plane,
I hear my lost love's voice again.

So the hours are peopled for me,
Through the haunted days and nights,
While fancy mocks my lonely vigils
With the ghost of dead delights,
And I let loud life sweep by me,
Dreaming by the silent hearth,
Where the vision of my darling
Gives old gladness back to earth,
While through each gloaming
Softly coming,
In sweet false lights of joy and truth,
My lost love gives me back my youth.

FOR THE FARMER'S HOUSEHOLD.

Household Hints.

SMALL CORN CAKES to bake on a griddle are excellent made with one pint of buttermilk, one pint of meal, one egg, teaspoonful soda, salt; bake half an hour.

HOP YEAST THAT WON'T SOUR.—For three quarts take two handfuls (as much as you can hold) of hops, one teacupful of flour, half a teacupful of salt, half a teacupful of white sugar, two large tablespoonfuls of ginger; while the hops are boiling mix the above with a little cold water, strain the hop water, wash out the kettle, pour all in the kettle again, stirring all the time, to keep from burning; it will be thick and smooth. Boil thoroughly; have the yeast jar perfectly clean; pour in the cooked batter and set away to cool; when cool enough not to scald the yeast, put in a teacupful of yeast; when light, tie up tightly and set on the cellar floor.

TO STARCH BLACK MUSLIN.—Two tablespoonfuls of starch, mixed with cold water, and boil ten minutes (previously, of course, having added hot water): a teacupful of strong coffee stirred in; when lukewarm, put in the article and squeeze tight; hang in the shade; instead of using grease, put in a piece of white wax about the size of a hickory nut; to give a look of newness to muslins and lawns, take two ounces of gum-arabic, pound to a powder, pour on little more than a pint of boiling water, cork, rest all night, pour from the dregs, keep for use; one tablespoonful to a pint of starch makes them beautiful. Never wash lawns or muslins in hot water, but use cold.

TO GROW CARNATIONS.—The propagation of the carnation by layers is a very simple operation. When the plant is in full bloom lay around it some good, well rotted manure, which mix with the soil well; remove the lower leaves of the shoots selected, pass the penknife slanting upward half through the joint; fasten the shoot where so cut about two inches under the surface with a small hooked peg, bending carefully, so as to not break it at the incision. Finish by pressing the earth around it with the fingers. Keep the soil moderately moist, and in a month or six weeks the layers may be severed from the parent plant and established for themselves.

Balky Horses.

A society for the prevention of cruelty to animals recommends the following rules for the treatment of balky horses:

1. Pat the horse on the neck, examine the harness carefully, first on one side then on the other, speaking encouragingly while doing so; then jump into the wagon and give the word go; generally he will obey.

2. A teamster in Maine says he can start the worst balky horse by taking him out of the shafts and making him go round in a circle. If the first dance of this kind doesn't cure him, the second one will be sure to do it.

3. To cure a balky horse, simply place your hand over the horse's nose and shut off the wind till he wants to go, and then let him go.

4. The brains of horses seem to entertain but one idea at a time; thus continued whipping only confirms his stubborn resolve. If you can by any means give him a new subject to think of, you will have no trouble in starting him. A simple remedy is to take a couple of turns of stout twine around the fore leg, just below the knee, and tie in a bow-knot. At the first check he will go dancing off, and, after going a short distance, you can get out and remove the string to prevent injury to the tendon in your further drive.

Preparation of Rennet.

It is always an advantage to the cheese that the rennet should be prepared some time before it is wanted for use; an English dairyman recommended that it be made in February or March, and that as large a quantity be provided as can be conveniently done consistently with the size of the dairy. They find large olive jars useful for steeping the rennet, some of which will hold thirty gallons. A hole is made at the bottom to draw the rennet, and they think it much better to be drawn in this way, from the bottom, than disturbing at the top by dipping out. A wooden tap should be used, as the acidity of the liquid has an injurious effect on a metal one. They have a piece of board, with holes perforated in it, to put into the jar under the vails or rennets to prevent their getting to the bottom and obstructing the liquid running out by getting against the taps. The rennet is prepared by first making a brine strong enough to bear an egg. It is then boiled for half an hour, and when quite cold, put into the jar. For every two gallons of brine six vails are added and one lemon sliced. An ounce of saltpetre is also added to every two gallons. They claim that rennet should always be prepared at least two months before using.

Select Good Stock.

In choosing eggs for setting, or rather in choosing hens to lay the eggs for hatching, there should be some care taken. For market chickens, select hens that have size and plumpness, with small, neat heads, well shaped and healthy. The cock should be small—that is not over-sized for his breed, with heavy shanks, plump, straight breast, and rather long neck. Many make a mistake in choosing a large, heavy cock; in fact, an overgrown bird is not fit to breed from at any time. His progeny are apt to be misshapen or otherwise disfigured. The neat, snug, compact bird is the one to choose for breeding purposes, no matter whether we breed for eggs or chickens.

Judicious Handling of Manure.

Some of our modern chemists say that when barnyard manure is spread on the surface it loses nothing by drying except the water it contains. This may be true with very old and decomposed manure, but practical experience proves that it is not so with fresh manure. If there is an effluvium escaping which is manifest to the nasal organs, something besides pure air and water is being lost; and while there may be a question in regard to these volatile gases, the fact of their escape into the atmosphere is undeniable. If we mix fresh caustic lime with stable manure, hen droppings, guano, or any similar fertilizer, we are soon made aware by the fumes that ammonia is set free, and the more volatile properties, frequently the most valuable, escape. If barnyard manure is placed in large heaps and left to ferment and become heated, it soon dries; and if the fermentation continues long enough, there will be little left except the bare mineral parts of the manure, the bulk reduced from wagon loads to bushels; the most of it having passed off in the form of volatile gases, which under more favorable conditions might have become the food of plants. In this case, there has been a great waste, but no greater than if the manure had been spread upon the surface of a hot, dry soil, and left there to be burned under a July or August sun. Spreading coarse manure on meadows in the fall, where the rains of winter will keep it wet, and the juices can have time to soak down into the soil before the heat of the ensuing summer comes on, may answer very well, and, in fact it is the only way of applying it without breaking up the sod; but on all land where plowing is to follow for crops, cover manure as soon as possible after it is spread, that nothing may be lost by evaporation, or washing away by heavy rains. In cool, moist climates, or where the ground does not freeze during winter, there may be little waste by leaving manure on the surface during winter, but even then it would be better two or three inches under the surface than exposed to the air. Of course, it is not good policy to bury the manure too deep, especially when the land is to be occupied with small grain, the roots of which remain near the surface, but the intelligent farmer will vary his practice in accordance with the nature of the soil, climate and kind of crop to be grown. In what are termed light, leachy soils, it is often asserted that the manure will go down fast enough without plowing it under, all of which is true, but its soluble parts will not leach out any sooner if mixed with the soil than when left exposed on the surface. Besides, the volatile gases will be absorbed by the surrounding soil instead of passing off into the air. There has been far too much theory and too little sense displayed of late years by those who talk about surface manuring being the most scientific and progressive method of applying all kinds of fertilizers; and while there may be good reasons in some instances for departing from the old practice of mixing all kinds of fertilizers with the soil as applied, they may be considered as exceptions rather than the rule for all to follow.

House-Work.

If a certain man once offered an excuse for suicide to the effect that the necessary routine of rising every morning, making a toilette, and retiring every night had rendered life tedious to him, who can wonder that the housekeeper sometimes finds the dull details of house-work almost insupportable, and questions if they are not sapping the sources of youth, strength and good spirits? Washing dishes thrice daily, making beds and fires diurnally, dusting perpetually, going through with the weary round of washing, ironing, sweeping, and baking day, week after week, with no variation but a wet Monday or a poor oven; planning out the meals that there may be variety enough to stimulate appetite without much expense or the waste of a farthing; add to these the spring and fall cleaning, and we have the programme of ordinary housework. It may be presumed that it is not so much the labor that oppresses many women, and inclines them to slackness and shiftlessness, as the wearying repetition of acts in which they have small interest, when they would be about work of their own choosing, and the certainty that, perform each task as faithfully as may be, there is nothing enduring in its nature; and since it must be oft repeated, why should one be so nice in its accomplishment? they may argue; how will a slight here and there signify in a matter so immaterial? And thus in spite of the adage that 'practice makes perfect,' neglect creeps into the practice, and mars its perfection. Perhaps the housewife does not sweep her room so thoroughly to-day because the operation must be repeated to-morrow, nor dust so particularly, since dust, unlike her coffee, has a trick of settling often. Why should she take unsparing pains with food which is to be eaten up as soon as it is out of the oven, and not by visitors either, who would credit her with skill? Or why be 'fussy' about the beds that are to be tumbled in a few hours? At the same time, what is worth doing at all, is worth doing well, they tell us. Why did she undertake a business for which she had no talent, and in which she finds nothing congenial? For whom does she bake and brew? whose breath does she keep in the nostrils by her handicraft? for whom does she seek to make home neat and attractive? Are not those dearest to her benefited by her exertions, and shall irksome routine stand in the way of their welfare and comfort? Does not Nature herself set us an example of routine and repetition in which there is no shadow of shirking? What if she should omit some little detail as the grass, the early and latter rains, the planetary movements? In the economy of the household every disregarded duty or slighted task tells its own story in the long account, as the old geologic formations have registered the rains of their period; and as every household is a fraction of the divine economy, house-work in its homeliest phases is promoted from a menial, unconsidered thing to dignity and power. *Bazar.*

'Praise God from whom all blessings flow,' doxology, was printed in 1697.

BATTLING MOSQUITOES.

The Hawkeye Man's Experience with the "Birds" in Nova Scotia, as Delineated by Himself.

'Well, I had been trout fishing all the day before, and had waded down the river a few miles, and Saturday night I poured a bushel and a half of oats into each of my boots, and all the bright, sunny Sabbath day they set out in the sun and basked, while I lounged around loosely shod in slippers and extremely happy. I went to church in the evening, and you can't imagine how easy and comfortable were my slippered feet. I thrust them out before me and admired them. In a moment or two a mosquito came sailing along, humming the refrain of a hymn the congregation had just ceased singing. This startled me a little, but not very much, because I always believed that the St. John mosquitoes could sing if they would. Well, this fellow sailed on, passed me, then he turned and came back, and I observed that he had a rather wicked look in his eyes, although, I reasoned, that was no more than one might expect of a mosquito that flew around on the Sabbath. Presently, still humming "Broad is the road that leads to death," the bird made a few circles and lighted on my slippered foot, making his landing about an inch above the slipper.

"Now, son," I said, "this is a little too much. I admire cheek, but you fairly gorge my admiration. I am sorry for you, because I know your harmlessness and your stupidity. But your impudence is more detestable than your imbecility is touching, and I am compelled to mash you."

I lifted my other foot to crush him, and I hope I may live a thousand years if that mosquito didn't get the drop on me. I haven't felt anything like it since seven years ago, when I tried to mend the family wash boiler, and poured a tablespoonful of sizzling, glowing, bubbling solder down inside my shoe. As I am a truthful man, when I felt the shot, I looked down, and that mosquito had his hind legs bent under him, his front legs stretched out and braced against my foot, while the venomous wretch, holding his mouth full of epidermis and stocking, leaned back, pulled, and shook his head savagely, like a bull terrier, without ever breaking his hold. Just before I kicked him he let go and sailed around behind my head, while he joined the congregation in singing,

"Brethren, while we sojourn here,
Fight we must, but need not fear."

I sat in silent enduring agony, wondering what manner of bird the Musquash mosquito was, when suddenly another one came behind me, caught me by the heel, and I thought in my soul it would pull the leg off me before I could shake and kick it loose. And then it dodged about my ears, snapping at them as it went by, and humming with a great affectation of feeling, "I would not live alway." I was glad that it felt that way about it. It lived long enough to satisfy me, all the same. All through the service this inhuman banquet went on. The mosquitoes that came late didn't stand on ceremony, but drew right up and helped themselves. "Cut a little closer to the bone," the old ones would say to the new comers, "you'll find the meat sweeter." And closer to the bone it was. I kept up a regular tattoo with my feet, until the senior deacon came over and whispered to me that the Dominion churches had not adopted the New York custom of applauding the good points in a sermon. Then I held my feet off the floor and kicked them straight out, every time a new mosquito got the drop on me and made a bull's eye, until a man sitting in front of me turned around and sternly assured me that if I didn't quit kicking his wife and children he'd throw me out of the window. I had wondered several times, in an abstracted sort of way, what the children were crying for. Once, in my suffering, I got my feet up on the pew and tried to sit on them, but the maneuver seemed to afford the young ladies in that vicinity so much amusement that I had to give it up. I got hold of a window stick, and tried spearing the mosquitoes with it, like eels, but it attracted too much attention, and owing to my nervousness was a failure anyhow. At last, either because they had enough, or because it was all gone, or because the service was concluded, the mosquitoes quit, and the last I heard of them as they started off toward the other side of the room to swarm on a bald-headed man before he could get his hat on, they were singing with the congregation, "Happy day; happy day!"'

A False Standard.

The Pittsburg *Telegraph* says that up in a room of the city hall devoted to documents belonging to the city engineer's department, is a long, dusty box. Its contents show just one article, namely, a solid brass-bound strip of wood ten feet long. That is, it is called ten feet. Its real length, as compared to the United States standard, is a trifle greater. This discrepancy amounts to some ten thousandths of a foot in every 100 feet. By this pole and its predecessors (of similar measurement), all the lots in the city have been laid off and regulated, so that this city possesses a standard of measurement peculiarly its own. A square foot of city property, therefore, contains a trifle more in area than a square foot anywhere else. As a result, there is a good deal of work for the engineer and his assistants when these measurements must be reduced to standard feet. This is seldom necessary, however. As to the manner in which this discrepancy originated, the present generation is pretty much in the dark. It arose, doubtless, from careless adoption of standards of measurement in themselves incorrect, and in hasty surveys with imperfect instruments, long years ago.

Economy of the French.

The thriftiness of the French people is plainly illustrated by the accumulations of the savings banks, which, for the seventeen years before the Franco-Prussian war, increased at the rate of about $5,000,000 per annum, and in 1870 amounted to $144,000,000. After the war the deposits dropped suddenly to $103,000,000 in 1872. They began immediately to recover, however. In 1875 they rose to $132,000,000; in 1876 to $153,800,000, more than before the war; in 1877 to $172,600,000, an increase of nearly $20,000,000 in a year, and to $202,000,000 in 1878. The increase of $87,400,000 deposits in four years, when no deposit is allowed to exceed $200, is very remarkable. The rule requiring depositors, when the money to their credit amounts to $200, to invest in rentes or government securities, is an excellent one also, nor do depositors object, since the government rates of interest are higher than those allowed by the savings institutions.

How proud the sea is of its power! Did you ever notice what a dash the waves cut?

The Latest Fashions.

French boot heels are made lower than those worn formerly.

Small bone, pearl and metal buttons are greatly used for garnishing street costumes.

Charming ornaments for the hair are now made from fish scales, held in position by silver wire.

Satin-striped ribbons are largely imported both in single colors and with a foundation color, shot with a contrasting hue.

The round hats of silk plush, satin antique, beaver, etc., are most seen in the creamy gray called dauphin, and in black.

Beetles and other natural bugs in the changeable colors now in vogue are mounted on gilt, and set about the bonnet in various places.

Jet, bronze and iridescent beads in blue-green shades will also be used, but as colored beads are always transient in their popularity, it is safest to buy the jet ornaments that are now so largely imported.

Royal velvet is revived for millinery. This is the richly-repped uncut velvet, called sometimes Ottoman velvet. The novelty in this fabric is the glace or shot velvet, with one shade for the ground, making a changeable effect when glinting through the reps that are of another color.

Ribbons have reasserted themselves, and will play an important part in the millinery of the winter. They will be used in broader widths than they were during the summer, and will sometimes form the whole trimming of the bonnet, independent of any fabric cut bias from the piece.

The small black bonnets have satin antique for the large crown, with a tiny brim of velvet bound with jet galloon. The crown may be laid in folds of satin, or puffed like a great rosette, or else it is smooth and half covered with jet embroidery. A large bouquet of satin and velvet flowers is low on the left side.—The ribbon strings are to be tied under the left ear in a long looped bow.

Harper's Bazar: Another new fabric, to be used for trimming bonnets and dresses, and for making the entire bonnet or round hat, is called satin antique, and is really a kind of satin plush. It has longer pile than velvet, with all the luster of satin, and the pile may be brushed smoothly or else stand irregularly, as is the case with plush, though not with velvet. It comes in a plain surface, and is thus used for the crown and brim of bonnets, but it is also shown in stripes that are alternately plain and rough; in these the whole design depends upon the way the pile is stroked. This will be used for dress trimmings, for vests, borders, paniers, etc., on woolen, silk, satin and velvet costumes. It is very handsome, also, when cut bias from the piece for folding around the crowns of silk, plush or felt bonnets. It comes in all the artistic shades of Japanese blue, pigeon's breast, Rembrandt green, amaranth, and in the new dauphin gray that has golden and creamy hues. The wide brims of round hats are lined with satin antique fully shirred; this gives the soft full facing so becoming to the complexion, but which makes the hat very heavy.

A Bird's Courtship and Death.

A lady who lives in St. Louis relates the following: A few days ago there fell in front of her window from a tree a 'chippy' or ground bird, such as chatter about the parks and streets. It seemed worried and crippled. She picked it up, carried it in the house, fed it from her own mouth and at night placed it in the cage with her canary. The canary at once bestowed upon the new-comer all of the attention of a mother, and nestled beside the little stranger during the night. In the morning the lady placed the chippy in the window so that it might have the privilege of regaining its freedom. It plumed its tiny wings and went away. The canary mourned during the day as if he had lost his mate. In the evening the chippy came back and perched upon the window.—The sash was raised and it flew in and nestled upon the cage; the canary at once struck up his liveliest tunes and seemed gratified. This was repeated two or three days, the chippy going each morning and returning in the evening. One day it went away and did not come back. The canary drooped and the next day fell dead from his perch in the sunshine that played over his gilded cage in the window. That night the chippy returned and during the evening mourned over its dead companion. In the morning it clung to the cage until it was turned out. For a few days the empty cage was hung in the window, and on each succeeding evening the chippy returned and chirped as if it was grief-stricken. One day it brought a worm in its bill, dropped it in the cage, flew away and came back no more.

Blushing and Turning Pale.

Blushing is occasioned by small dilatation of the small blood vessels, which form a fine network beneath the skin, and when they admit an increased volume of red blood, cause the surface to appear suffused with color. Blanching is the opposite state in which the vessels contract and squeeze out their blood so that the skin is seen of its bloodless hue. The change effected in the size of the vessels is brought about by an instantaneous action of the nervous system. This action may be induced by a thought, or, unconsciously, by the operation of impressions producing the phenomenon habitually.

Most persons who blush with self-consciousness blanch with anger, and this artificial state of mock anger will soon blanch the face enough to prevent the blush. It only requires practice in the control of the emotions and the production of particular states at will—the sort of expertness acquired by actors and actresses—to secure control of these surface phenomena. Blushing and blanching are antagonistic states, and may be employed to counteract each other, control of the physical state of blood vessels being obtained through the emotions with which they are associated.

Her Longing Satisfied.

Among those attending a prayer meeting in New York city was Mrs. Le Compte, a widow 78 years of age. When called upon to speak, she said, with great fervor: 'I long to be with my Savior, and with loved ones gone before.' A minute later she turned very pale, and rose as if to leave her pew, but sat down hastily. She told a gentleman who went to her assistance that she was sick, and he conducted her to the vestibule, where she sat in a chair. A physician was summoned, and Mrs. Le Compte was carried from the church. She did not speak for some time, and her pulse gradually became almost imperceptible. Suddenly she sat erect, and with her features beaming, she said, distinctly and earnestly, 'Praise God for all His mercies to me,' and fell back dead. Her death is ascribed to disease of the heart.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

One out of a hundred—99.

A big revolver—the world.

The mule is a tow-martyr, sometimes.

The last resort—a shoemaker's shop.

Evansville, Ind., boasts a barber whose skin exudes a blue perspiration.

A Pittsburger, who got the 'barber's itch,' has sued for $1,000 damages.

'Are you a wall flower?' he asked, and she replied, 'No, I am a wall, sir.' Then they waltzed.

When you see a young lady indulging in the game of archery, just observe her arch-her eye.

A soldier may not know how to dance all the round dances, but every private is familiar with his squad-drill.

'Aye! there's the rub,' ruefully sighed the hired girl, as she surveyed the door-steps with the scrubbing brush in her hand.

A boy said to his mother recently:—'Mamma, I should think if I was made of dust I should get muddy when I drink.'

Neal Gillespie affirms that one rod makes an acher, when a rood boy is in the hands of an angry parent. And perch-ed across said parent's knee, we opine.

More dried apples are consumed in St. Louis than in any other city of its size—probably for the purpose of swelling the population before a new directory is published.

The Detroit *News* says: The water is so low in the Clinton river that the fish have to carry parasols in order to keep the sun from warping their dorsal fins, which protrude above the surface.

There are two little girls of the same name in New London, Conn. The other night one of them said her prayers, and for fear they might be credited to the other child, she added, after the Amen, 'No. 10 Orange street.'

A young man who applied to a journal for something to cause the hair to grow on his face, received this advice: Rub a piece of salt pork over your face, and, when the hairs come out to drink, tie a knot in each one to keep it from returning.

The editor who quashed a juicy cockroach with the butt end of his lead pencil and afterward forgetfully sucked the same while wooing a coy expression, suddenly found a word, but it proved to be foreign to the subject under consideration.

As a party of gentlemen and ladies were climbing to the top of a high church tower one hot day, a gentleman remarked: 'This is rather a spiral flight of steps.' To which a lady rejoined, 'Yes, perspiral,' and she wiped her brow as she spoke.

In these words a correspondent lately introduced a piece of poetry to the notice of the editor of a newspaper: 'The following lines were written fifty years ago by one who has for many years slept in his grave merely for his own amusement.'

A gentleman once remarked to a witty lady of his acquaintance that he must have been born with a silver spoon in his mouth. She looked at him carefully, and, noting the size of his mouth, replied, 'I don't doubt it; but it must have been a soup-ladle.'

The Memphis *Appeal* says: 'Notwithstanding the fever, marriage licenses are procured as usual. But few white people engage in matrimony these times in Memphis, but the colored people are not to be frightened so easily from uniting in wedlock for better or for worse.'

'You made a fool of me,' said an irritated man to his wife, 'and that's the way you got me to marry you.' 'My love,' sweetly responded the wife, 'you do yourself an injustice; call yourself a fool, if you please, but remember that you are in all respects a self-made man.'

A rule of the Illinois Central railroad provides that dogs shall not ride in a passenger car; but a big and ferocious bulldog walked into a car at Chicago, appropriated a whole seat, and rode 300 miles unmolested. 'He had such a meaning smile,' was the conductor's apology for not ejecting him.

'Fact is,' said Smith, 'I intended to return your book a month ago; but Brown saw it on my table, and he begged so hard that I lent it to him. Just as soon as he returns it, I'll bring it home.' 'I see,' said Robinson, more in sorrow than in anger, 'this is a case of book-keeping by double lentry.'

Dr. E. B. Foote's *Health Monthly* avers that 'it is now possible to reproduce the voice and the handwriting at a great distance by means of an electric wire and suitable apparatus, and an instrument is being perfected which will make a photograph in Boston of a person sitting before a camera in New York.'

A Providence man relates that when he was a little boy he was one day standing in Market-square with his grandfather, when four Irishmen came up, one of whom asked the distance to Pawtucket. He was told by the old gentleman that it was about four miles. 'Well, faith,' said Pat, 'in a mock tone of encouragement to his three tired companions, 'that's not bad at all—only a mile apiece for us.' 'Whom do you want to see in Pawtucket?' inquired he. 'Be jabers,' was the quick reply, 'I want to see myself there the most of anybody!'

Primitive Method of Making Pitch.

A suitable spot of firm ground being selected, it is encircled with a slight ditch and cross-cut ditches, and another outside the circle leading to a lower spot of ground, where a barrel can be set under a wooden spout. There the pine knots and wood rich in pitch, being piled and covered exactly like a charcoal pit and fired, distil the pitch from the wood, and it flows while hot into the barrels, the ditch being kept clear of ashes, loose dirt and trash. If the tar-pit is near a town, the charcoal affords an additional profit. It was necessary to locate tar-pits near a navigable stream, and this business gave the name to Tar River and Tarboro, in North Carolina, and also to several other places with a 'tar' prefix. Of late years this branch of business seems to have been almost discontinued in sections where it formerly furnished a very considerable portion of the exportable products.

Easily Incurred, Terribly Obstinate,

Is rheumatism. Even at the outset, the ordinary remedies are frequently powerless to cope with it. This is more particularly the case when a tendency to it is inherited. It should be combatted before it becomes chronic. When the first twinges are felt, recourse should be had to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a depurent which expels from the blood those irritating principles which, by contact, cause inflammation and pain in the muscles and joints. Poisonous medicines which are usually administered for this disease, but which, in a slight overdose, may terminate it by destroying life itself, should be avoided, and this safe and more effective medicine used instead. Those disorders of the bowels, stomach and liver which frequently accompany rheumatic and gouty ailments, are invariably removed by this excellent botanic corrective.

The Pipe Industry in Germany.

Among the results of interest brought out in connection with the official inquiry into the extent of the tobacco trade of Germany are some figures relating to the manufacture of tobacco pipes in that country. The chief center of this branch of industry is Ruhla, in Thuringia. In that town and the neighboring villages the annual production for the past few years has averaged 540,000 genuine meerschaum bowls or heads, and 5,400,000 artificial or imitation meerschaum bowls. The number of polished, lacquered, and variously mounted wooden pipe-heads annually produced was 4,800,000. Of the common porcelain bowls, the favorite pipes of the German peasantry, there were manufactured every year 9,600,000, and of fine clay or lava bowls 2,700,000. Further, there has been an annual average production of 15,000,000 pipe-stems or tubes of various sizes and materials, 1,600,000 dozen of miscellaneous adjuncts, such as flexible tubes, chains, tops, tufts, etc., 12,000 dozens of meerschaum pipe cases, 800,000 dozen mouthpieces and cigar-holders of amber or horn and meerschaum, wood or cocoanut-shell; and, finally, 15,000,000 complete pipes composed of various materials. The value of the whole is estimated at about $5,000,000.

Instantaneous Photographs.

The process by which instantaneous photographs of horses in action were taken by a San Francisco operator under the patronage of Gov. Leland Stanford, has been successfully applied to athletes, and now all the intricate movements made by men when boxing, wrestling, fencing, jumping and tumbling have been instantaneously and exactly pictured. The first experiment was in photographing a man while turning a back somersault. He stood in front of the camera motionless, and at a signal sprang in the air, turned backward, and in a second was in his original position. Short as was the time consumed in making the turn, 14 negatives were taken, showing him in as many different positions. The eye cannot follow the rapid motions of a man turning a somersault; but the various positions assumed, as faithfully portrayed by the lightning-like movements of this new system of photography, are said to be quite amusing. Another man put up over his head a dumb-bell weighing 150 pounds; and from the instant he grasped the weight at his feet until he held it motionless over his head a number of negatives were taken, showing what muscles are called into use, and how and when exerted. In boxing, the rapid leads, parries, feints, counters, head tricks, and knee movements were all caught and held by the instrument for the benefit of students of the manly art. The movements made by men when making running high jumps, and by foot-racers, were also accurately photographed.

'How one thing brings up another!' said a lady, absorbed in pleasing retrospection. 'Yes,' replied the practical Dobbs, 'an emetic, for instance.'

A New Hampshire man found a live eel imbedded in the hard pan, six feet below the surface of the ground, the other day.

Never promise more than can be done. Dr. Bull's Baltimore Pills have been successfully run on this principle. For sale by all druggists. Price 25 cents.

As the soundest health is less perceived than the lightest malady, so the highest joy teaches us less than the smallest sorrow.

To Mothers:—Should the baby be suffering with any of the disorders of babyhood use Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup at once for the trouble. Price 25 cents.

FRIENDS'
Elementary and High School.
A Primary School, an Academy and Collegiate Institute for Boarding and Day Scholars of Both Sexes, **Lombard St., near Eutaw, Baltimore, Md.**
The first term of the Sixteenth Year will begin NINTH MONTH, (September) 9th, 1879.
Students are here fitted for Business, for College, or Johns Hopkins University. For circulars please apply at Bookstores or at School rooms.
E. M. LAMB, Principal.

BEST in the WORLD!
Common-Sense Chairs
AND ROCKERS,

with or without Reading and Writing Table. A lady purchaser writes: "The only objection to your Common-Sense Rocker is, we all want it. "I love it, I love it, and who shall dare To chide me for loving the Common-Sense Chair?"
Strong, Easy, and Roomy! It fits everywhere. Send stamp for list to F. A. SINCLAIR, Mottville, Onon. Co., N. Y.
Every chair stamped and warranted perfect.

GUARANTEED.
Catalogue Free. Biggest Bargain ever offered.
A GOLD MOUNTED **Ten Dollar** Revolver for **$2.60.** Made of the finest English Steel, 7-shot, Russian Model, Elegantly Engraved Rubber Handle, Rifled Barrel. Uses Extra long rifle cartridge. Entire length 7 in. Sent with box of cartridges, complete set of cleaning tools, for $2.60; by mail for 25c. extra. We are Headquarters and Manufacturers. We guarantee more than satisfaction. A better revolver cannot be purchased elsewhere for $10. JONES & CO., 4 Liberty Sq. Boston, Mass.

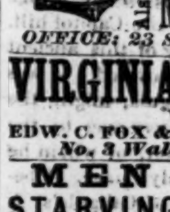
WARRANTED

FORD'S 99 CT. STORE
No. 33 West Baltimore Street,
Near Md. Institute, BALTIMORE. Immense variety of Useful and Ornamental Household Goods, Glass and Silver Plated Ware, Jewelry, &c.

CONSUMPTION
Can be cured by the continued use of **Osmun's Cod Liver Oil and Lacto-Phosphate of Lime,** a cure for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Scrofulous Diseases. Ask your druggist for **Osmun's** and take no other. If he has not got it, I will send six bottles anywhere on receipt of $5. CHAS. A. OSMUN, 13 Seventh Avenue, New York.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE U. S.
The great interest in the thrilling history of our country makes this the fastest-selling book ever published. Prices reduced 33 per cent. It is the most complete History of the U. S. ever published. Send for extra terms to Agents, and see why it sells so very fast. Address,
NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

3 N U 36


BURNHAM'S
Standard Turbine
WATER-WHEEL
WARRANTED BEST AND CHEAPEST.
Prices reduced. Pamphlet free.
ALSO MILLING SUPPLIES
OFFICE: 23 South Beaver St., York, Pa

VIRGINIA STATE BONDS
WANTED BY
EDW. C. FOX & CO., Bankers and Brokers,
No. 3 Wall Street, New York.

MEN STARVING While we want agents at $5 to $10 per day at home. Address, with stamp, WOOD SAFETY LAMP CO., Portland, Maine.

YOUNG MEN Learn Telegraphy and earn $40 to $100 a month. Every graduate guaranteed a paying situation. Address R. Valentine, Manager, Janesville, Wis.

DIVORCES, in any State, without publicity. Send stamp for the law. G. R. SIMS, Chicago, Ill.

$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit Free Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine

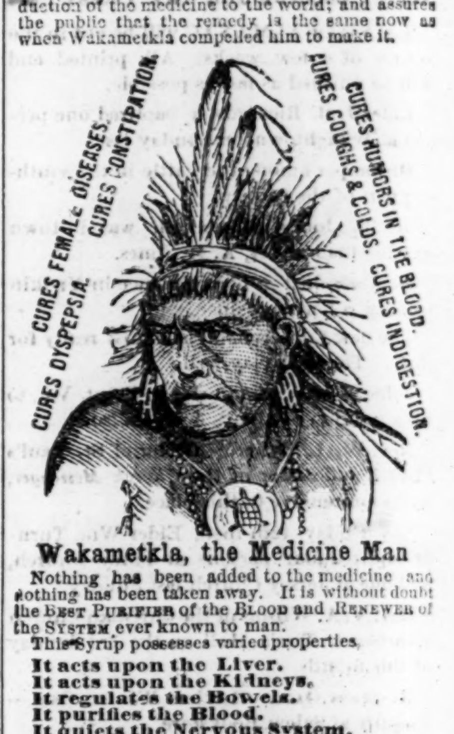
DR. CLARK JOHNSON'S INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP
Laboratory, 77 W. 3d St., New York City,
LATE OF JERSEY CITY.

[TRADE MARK.]

The Best Remedy Known to Man!

Dr. Clark Johnson having associated himself with Mr. Edwin Eastman, an escaped captive, long a slave to Wakametkla, the medicine man of the Comanches, is now prepared to lend his aid in the introduction of the wonderful remedy of that tribe.

The experience of Mr. Eastman being similar to that of Mrs. Chas. Jones and son, of Washington Co., Iowa, an account of whose sufferings were thrillingly narrated in the *New York Herald* of Dec. 15th, 1878, the facts of which are so widely known, and so nearly parallel, that but little mention of Mr. Eastman's experiences will be given here. They are, however, published in a neat volume of 300 pages, entitled, "Seven and Nine Years Among the Comanches and Apaches," of which mention will be made hereafter. Suffice it to say, that for several years, Mr. Eastman, while a captive, was compelled to gather the roots, gums, barks, herbs and berries of which Wakametkla's medicine was made, and is still prepared to provide the SAME materials for the successful introduction of the medicine to the world; and assures the public that the remedy is the same now as when Wakametkla compelled him to make it.



Wakametkla, the Medicine Man

Nothing has been added to the medicine and nothing has been taken away. It is without doubt the BEST PURIFIER of the BLOOD and RENEWER of the SYSTEM ever known to man.

This Syrup possesses varied properties.
It acts upon the Liver.
It acts upon the Kidneys.
It regulates the Bowels.
It purifies the Blood.
It quiets the Nervous System.
It promotes Digestion.
It Nourishes, Strengthens and Invigorates.
It carries off the old blood and makes new.
It opens the pores of the skin, and induces Healthy Perspiration.

It neutralizes the hereditary taint, or poison in the blood, which generates Scrofula, Erysipelas, and all manner of skin diseases and internal humors.

There are no spirits employed in its manufacture, and it can be taken by the most delicate babe, or by the aged and feeble, *care only being required in attention to directions.*

Edwin Eastman in Indian Costume.

SEVEN AND NINE YEARS AMONG THE COMANCHES AND APACHES. A neat volume of 300 pages, being a simple statement of the horrible facts connected with the sad massacre of a helpless family, and the captivity, tortures and ultimate escape of its two surviving members. For sale by our agents generally. Price $1.00.

The incidents of the massacre, briefly narrated are distributed by agents, FREE of charge.

Mr. Eastman, being almost constantly at the West, engaged in gathering and curing the materials of which the medicine is composed, the sole business management devolves upon Dr. Johnson, and the remedy has been called, and is known a

Dr. Clark Johnson's
INDIAN BLOOD PURIFIER.

Price of Large Bottles - - - - - - - $1.00
Price of Small Bottles - - - - - - - 50

Read the voluntary testimonials of persons who have been cured by the use of Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup, in your own vicinity.

Testimonials of Cures.

North Carolina Testimonials.

Recommends it to all.
Wake Forest, College, Jan. 20, 1879.
Dear Sir:—I have used the Indian Blood Syrup which I purchased from your Agent, W. B. Wingate, and think it a serviceable medicine; its effect on the Liver, Blood, and other ways I have had occasion to use, have been fully up to the claims of its Agent; and cheerfully recommend it to the people of this vicinity. E. E. Gill, Magistrate.

An Excellent Medicine.
Prestonville, Stokes Co., N. C., Jan. 1, 1879.
Dear Sir:—Having been afflicted with Rheumatism in my back and hips for three years, I was advised to try your Indian Blood Syrup and I can say it has done me more good than any medicine I ever tried. Joel Hawkins.

Remedy for Rheumatism.
Back Swamp, Robeson Co., N. C., Oct. 3, 1878.
Dear Sir:—I was afflicted with Rheumatic Pains for ten years, and I tried many remedies, but found none to do me any good until I purchased some of your Indian Blood Syrup from your Agent, and having tested it myself, I would recommend all afflicted to give it a trial. William Rowland.

Cured when other Remedies Failed.
Moss Neck, Robeson Co., N. C.
Dear Sir:—I was badly afflicted, and I am glad to testify that your Indian Blood Syrup has cured me when every other medicine failed. I consider it a valuable medicine. J. McArthur.

Another case of Rheumatism Cured.
Marshall Maxwell, of Lumberton, Robeson Co., N. C., writes that he has been cured of Rheumatism by the use of the Indian Blood Syrup and would recommend all to give it a reasonable trial.

Remedy for Backache.
Beulaville, Duplin Co., N. C., Feb. 20, 1879.
Dear Sir:—I was suffering very much with the Backache, and three doses of your Indian Blood Syrup cured me. W. J. Barber.

Dyspepsia and Indigestion and Liver Complaint.
Beulaville, Duplin Co., N. C., Feb. 20, 1879.
Dear Sir:—I have been troubled with Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and Sick Headache, for a long time, and I tried some of your valuable Indian Blood Syrup and found myself greatly benefited. I believe it to be a good medicine. Nancy J. Barber.

For Purifying the Blood.
Beulaville, Duplin Co., N. C., Feb. 22, 1879.
Dear Sir:—I have been using your Indian Blood Syrup and find it a very valuable medicine for Purifying the Blood. Spicy E. Pickett.

For Heart Disease.
Beulaville, Duplin Co., N. C., Feb. 22, 1879.
Dear Sir:—I have taken your Indian Blood Syrup for Heart Disease, and it has been of great value to me. I can recommend it to all similarly afflicted. Barbara Williams.